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**Meyer et al.**

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(54) **PATIENT SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF USE**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
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(22) PCT Filed: **Jun. 20, 2013**

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filed on Mar. 13, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,228,885, and  
(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A61G 7/018** (2006.01)  
**A61G 7/015** (2006.01)  
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(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **A61G 7/018** (2013.01); **A61G 7/015**  
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... **A61G 7/015**; **A61G 7/05**; **A61G 7/05746**;  
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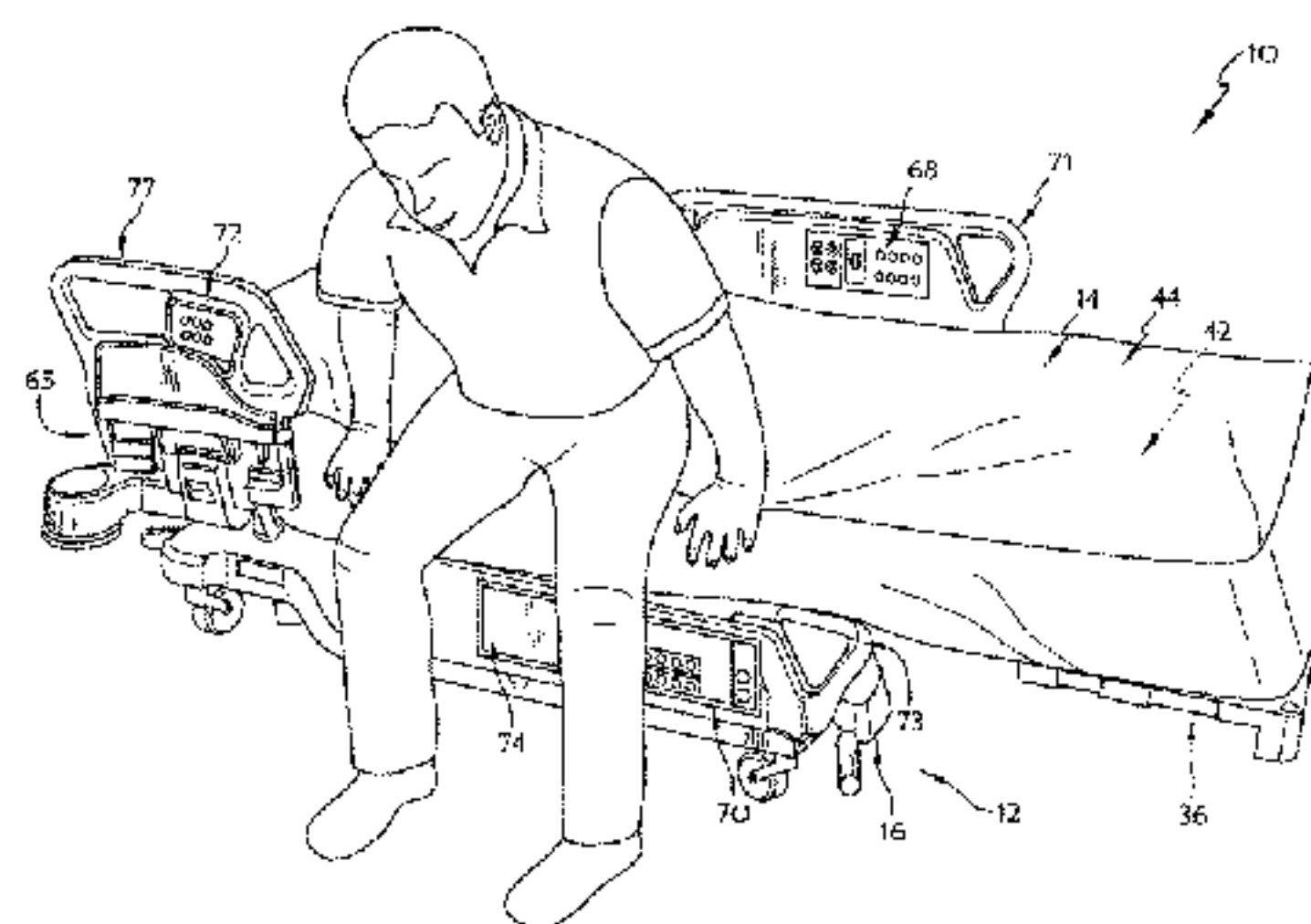
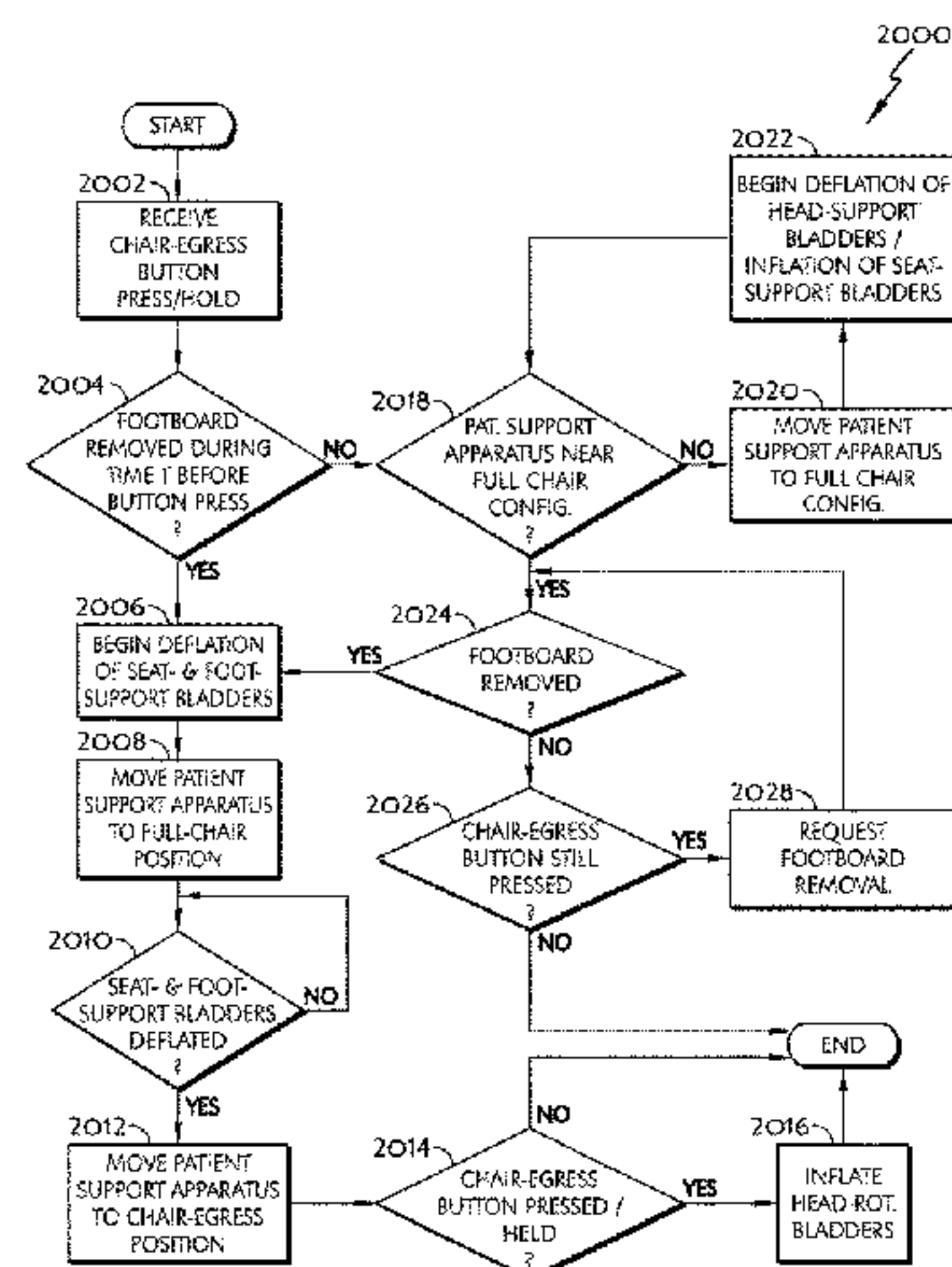
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LLP



(57) **ABSTRACT**  
 The present disclosure relates to patient support systems, such as hospital beds, and particularly to reconfigurable patient support systems movable among a number of different positions. The present disclosure further relates to control algorithms and interfaces for use in patient support systems.

**13 Claims, 36 Drawing Sheets**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

a continuation-in-part of application No. 13/828,186, filed on Mar. 14, 2013, now Pat. No. 9,329,076.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/662,711, filed on Jun. 21, 2012, provisional application No. 61/663,311, filed on Jun. 22, 2012, provisional application No. 61/722,663, filed on Nov. 5, 2012.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
*A61G 7/16* (2006.01)  
*A61G 7/057* (2006.01)  
*A61G 7/05* (2006.01)

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 CPC ..... *A61G 7/0514* (2016.11); *A61G 7/0524* (2016.11); *A61G 7/05715* (2013.01); *A61G 7/05769* (2013.01); *A61G 7/05776* (2013.01); *A61G 7/16* (2013.01); *A61G 2203/16* (2013.01); *A61G 2203/42* (2013.01); *A61G 2203/44* (2013.01); *A61G 2203/74* (2013.01); *A61G 2205/50* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
 CPC .. *A61G 7/018*; *A61G 7/16*; *A61G 2007/0508*; *A61G 2007/0514*; *A61G 2007/0524*; *A61G 2203/44*; *A61G 7/0514*; *A61G 7/0509*; *A61G 7/0524*; *A61G 7/05715*; *A47C 27/08*; *A47C 27/088*; *A47C 27/10*; *A47C 27/081*; *A47C 27/082*  
 See application file for complete search history.

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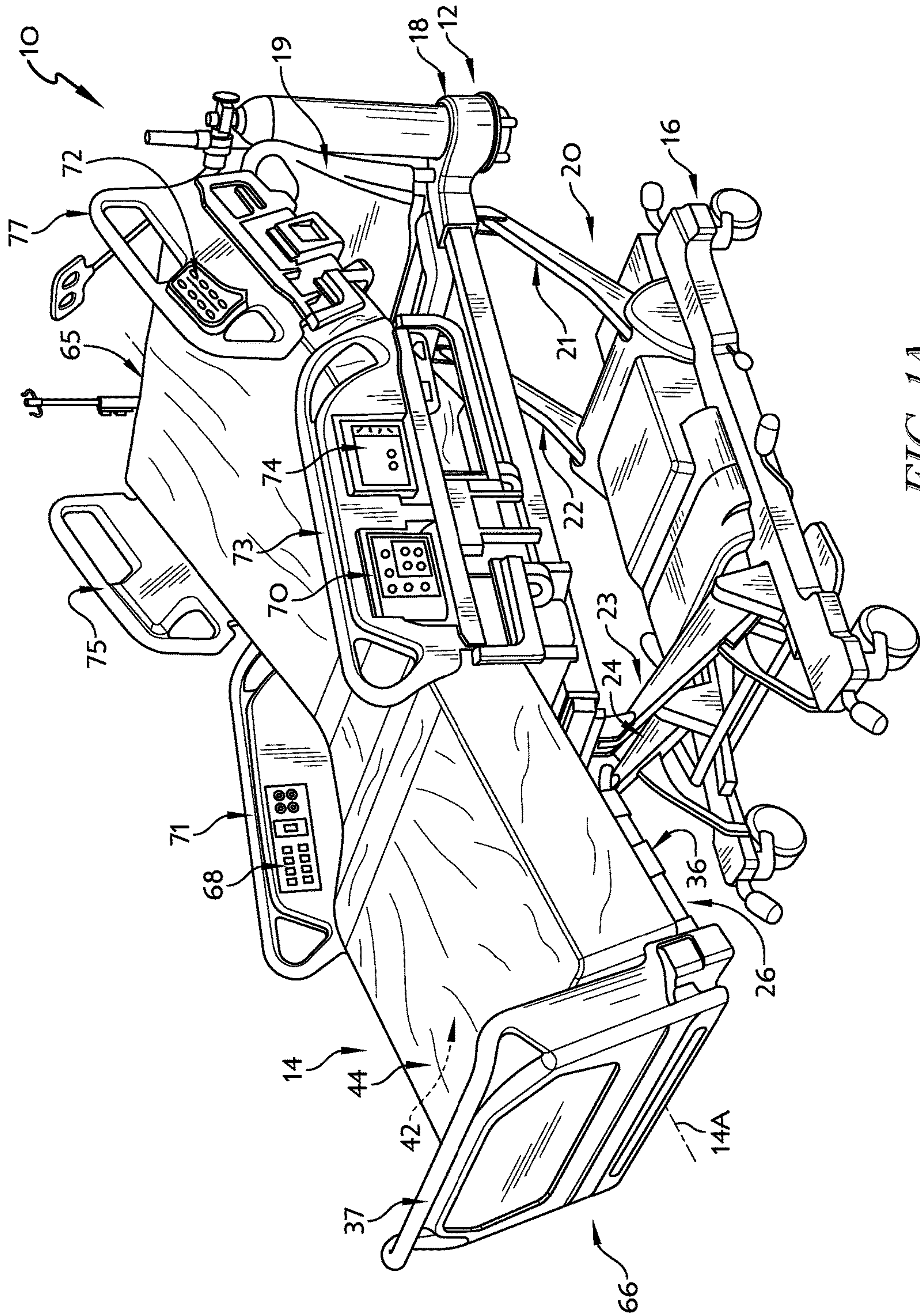


FIG. 1A

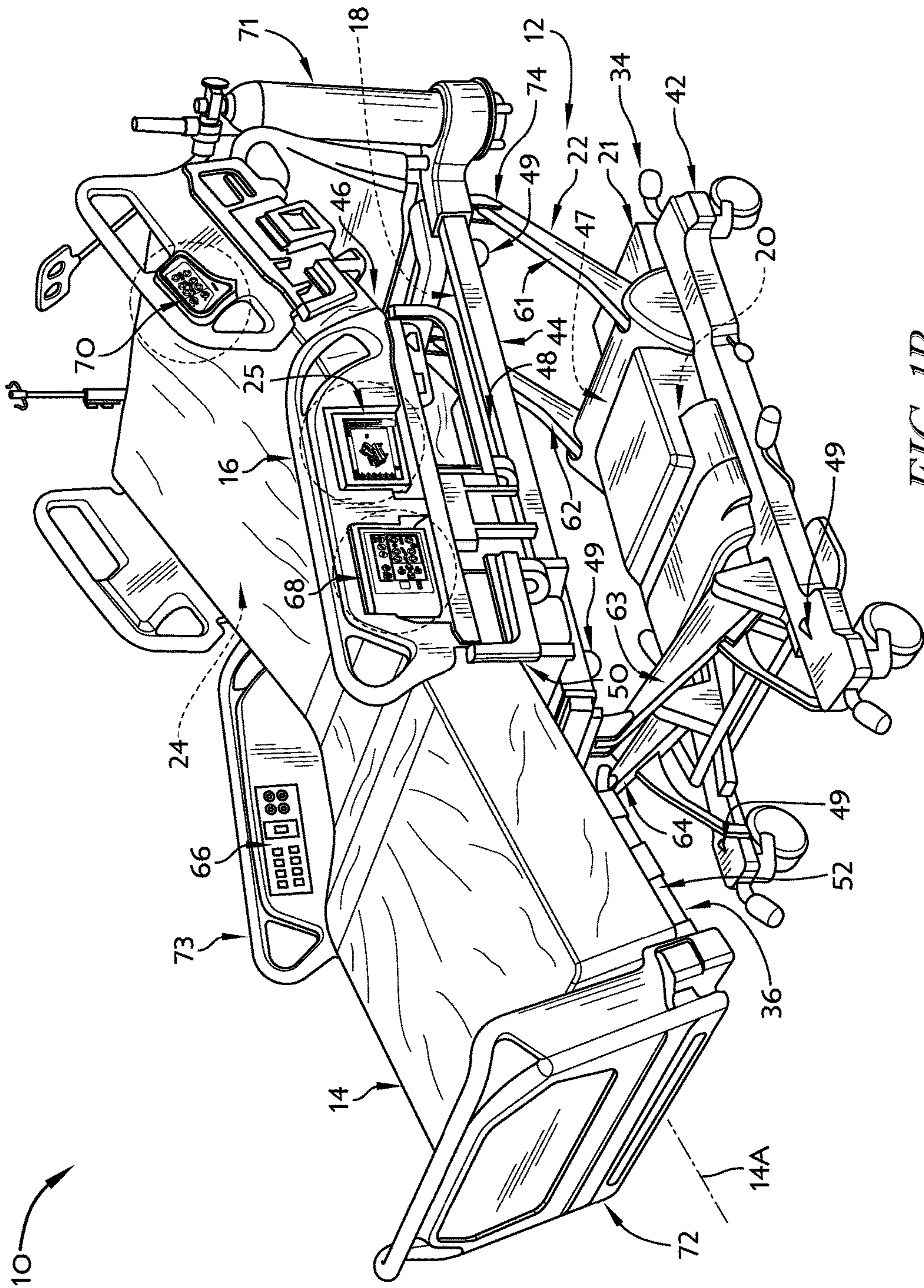


FIG. 1B



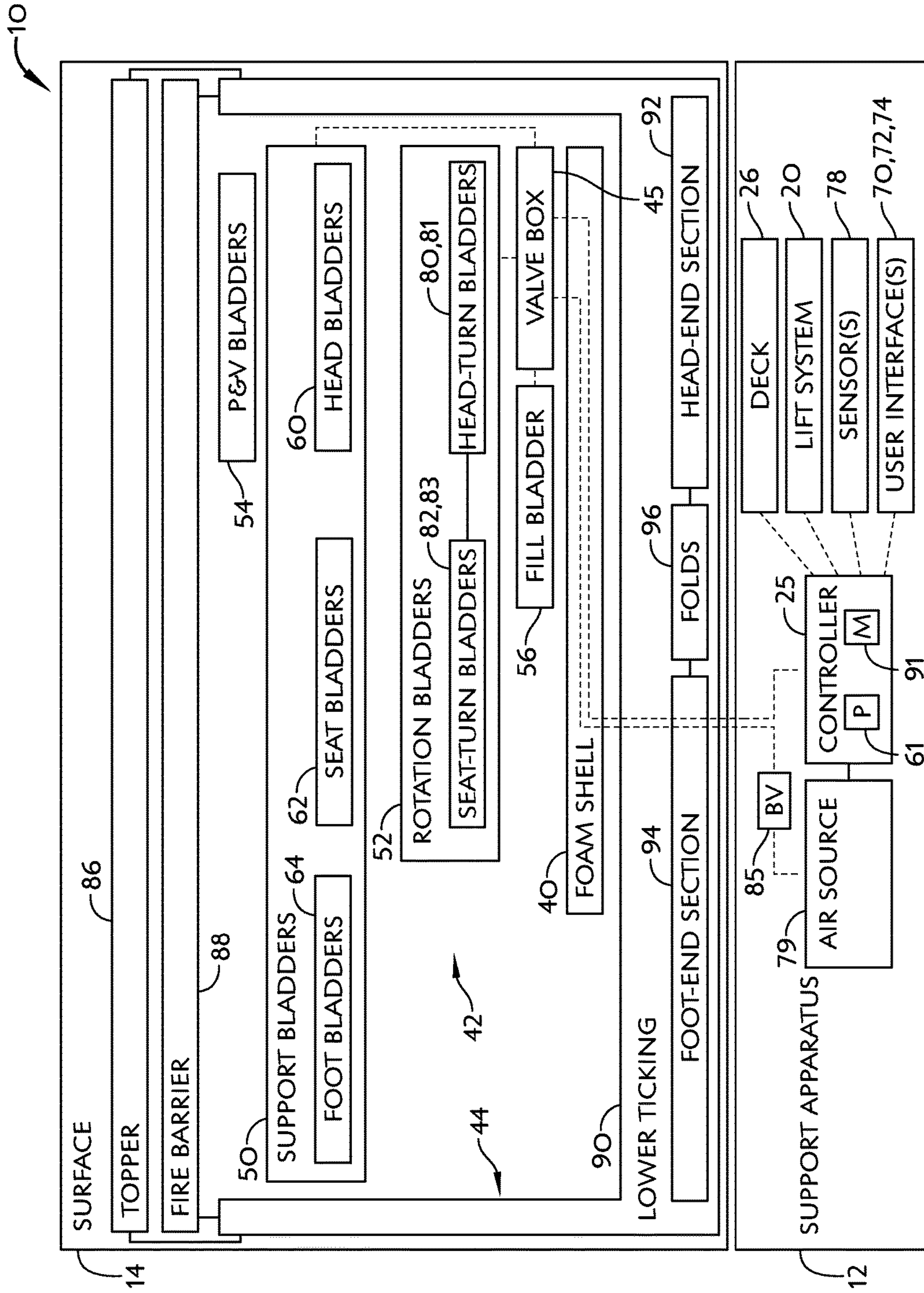


FIG. 2AA

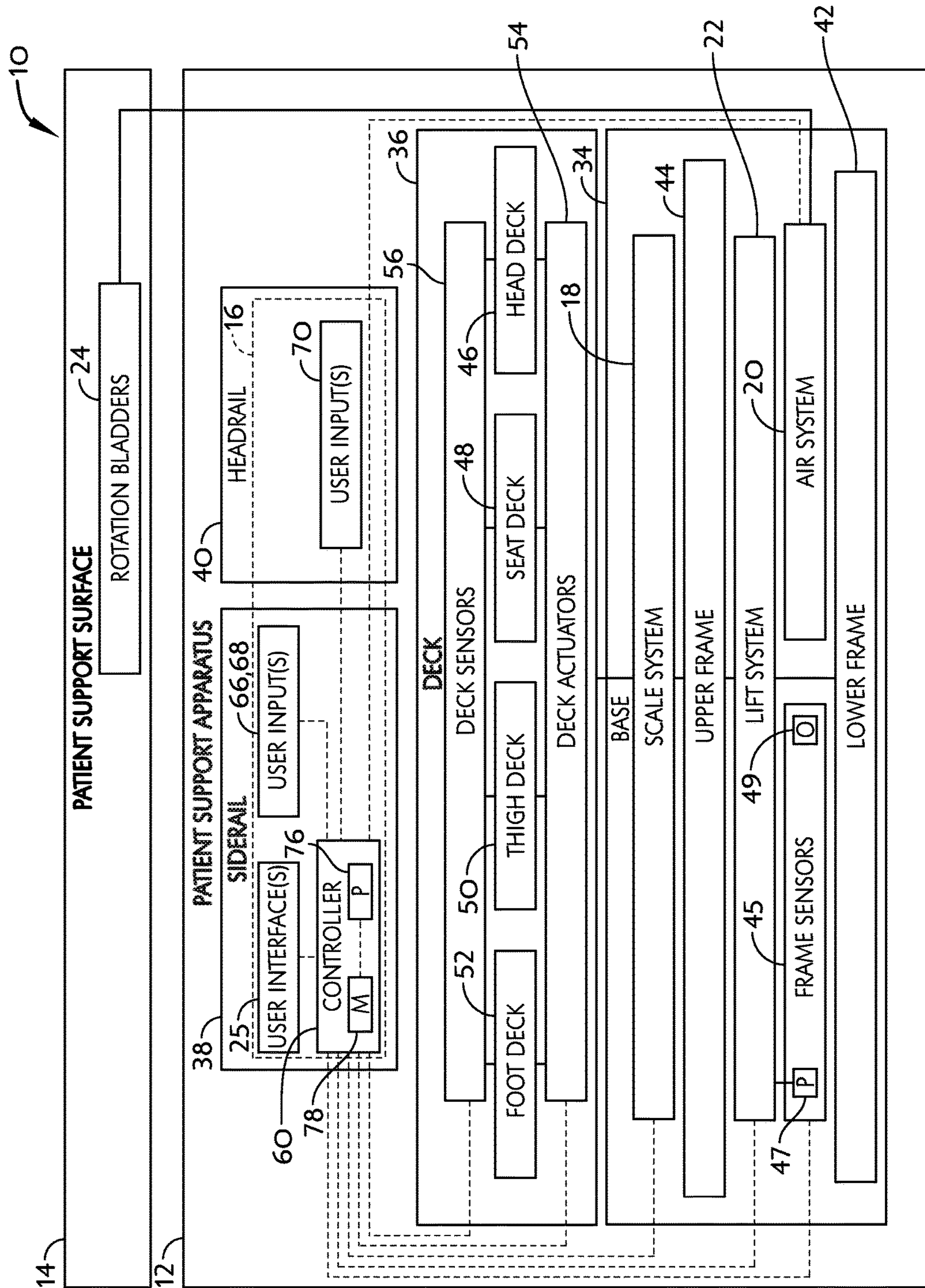


FIG. 2B



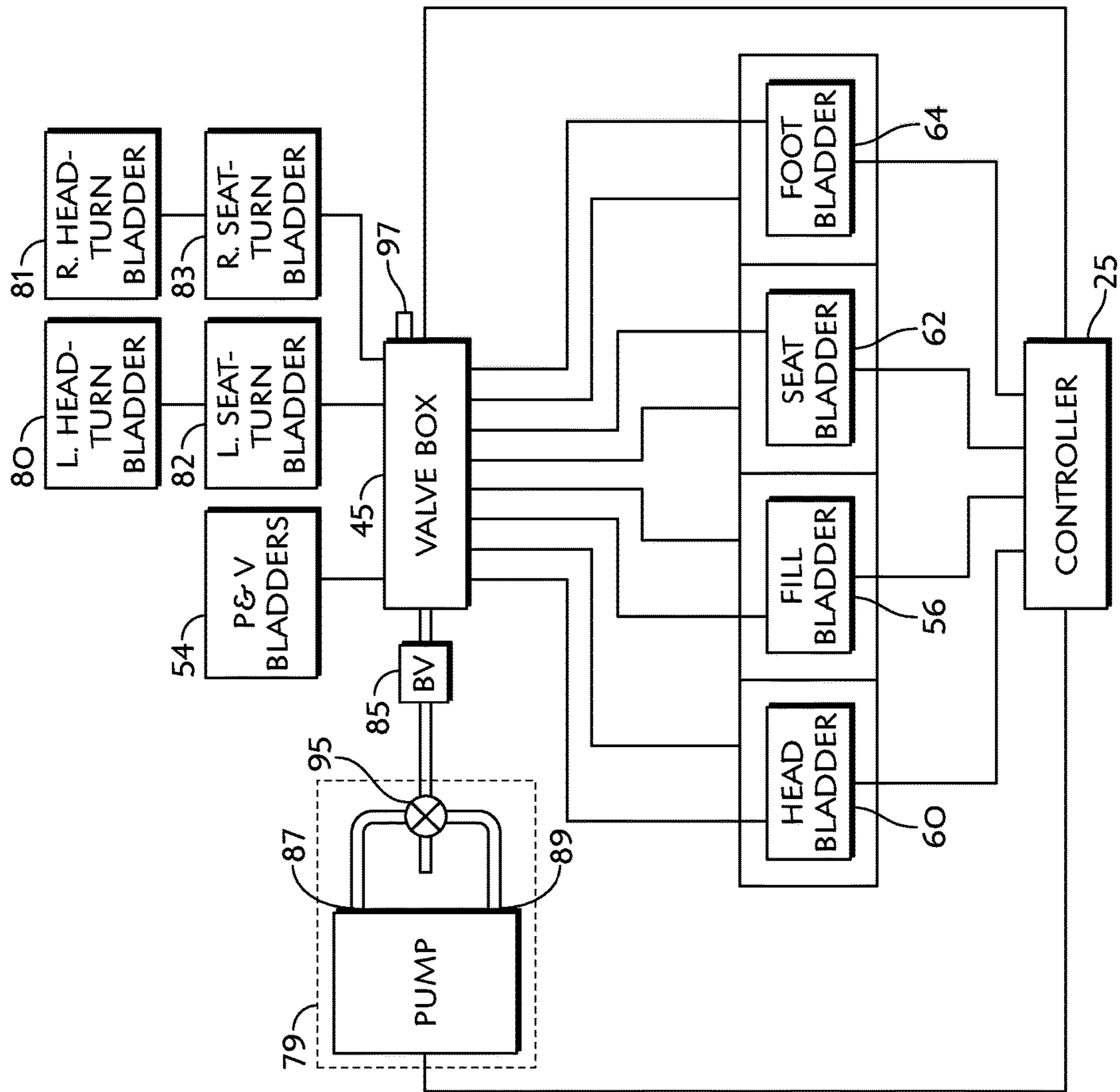


FIG. 2BA

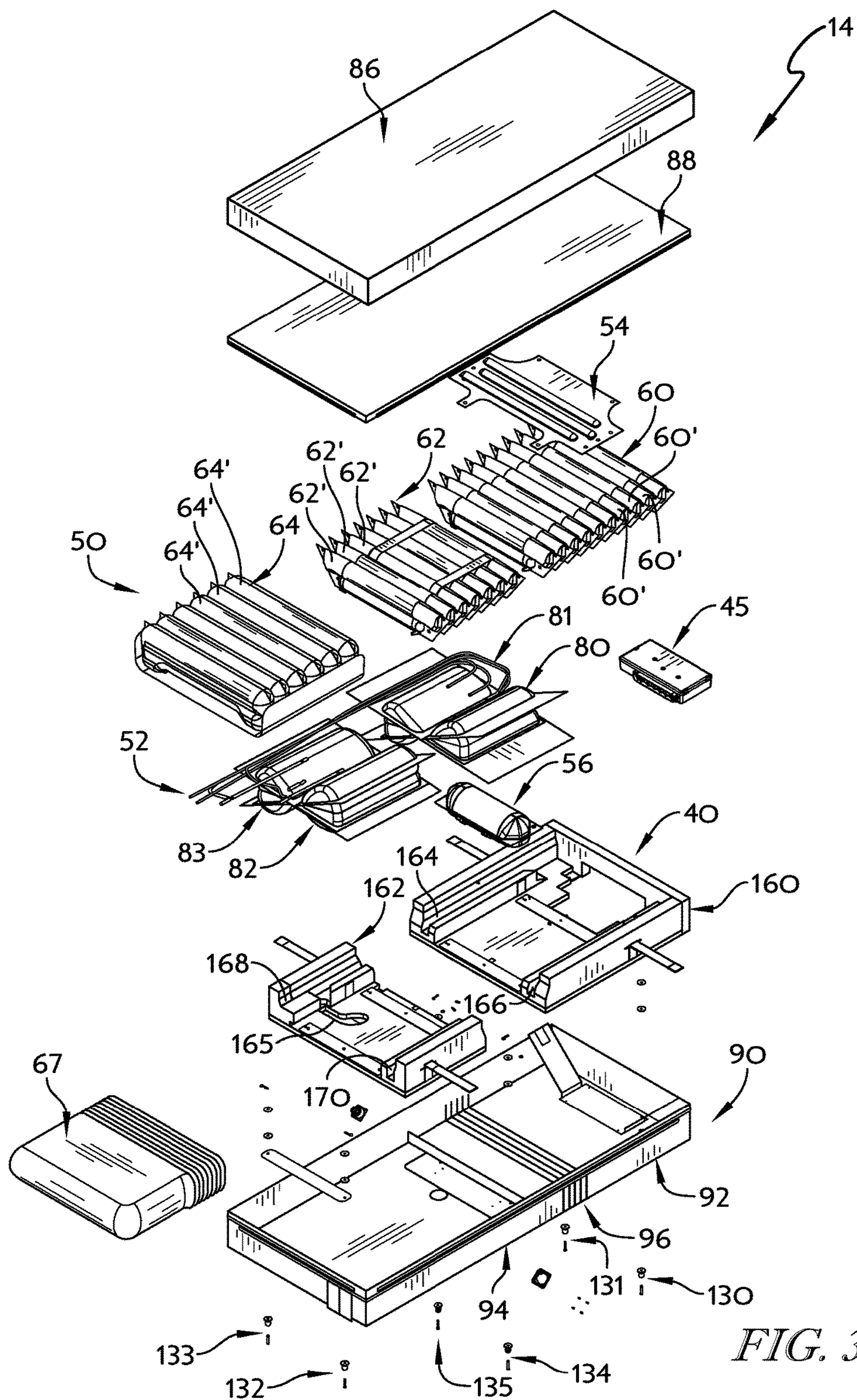


FIG. 3A



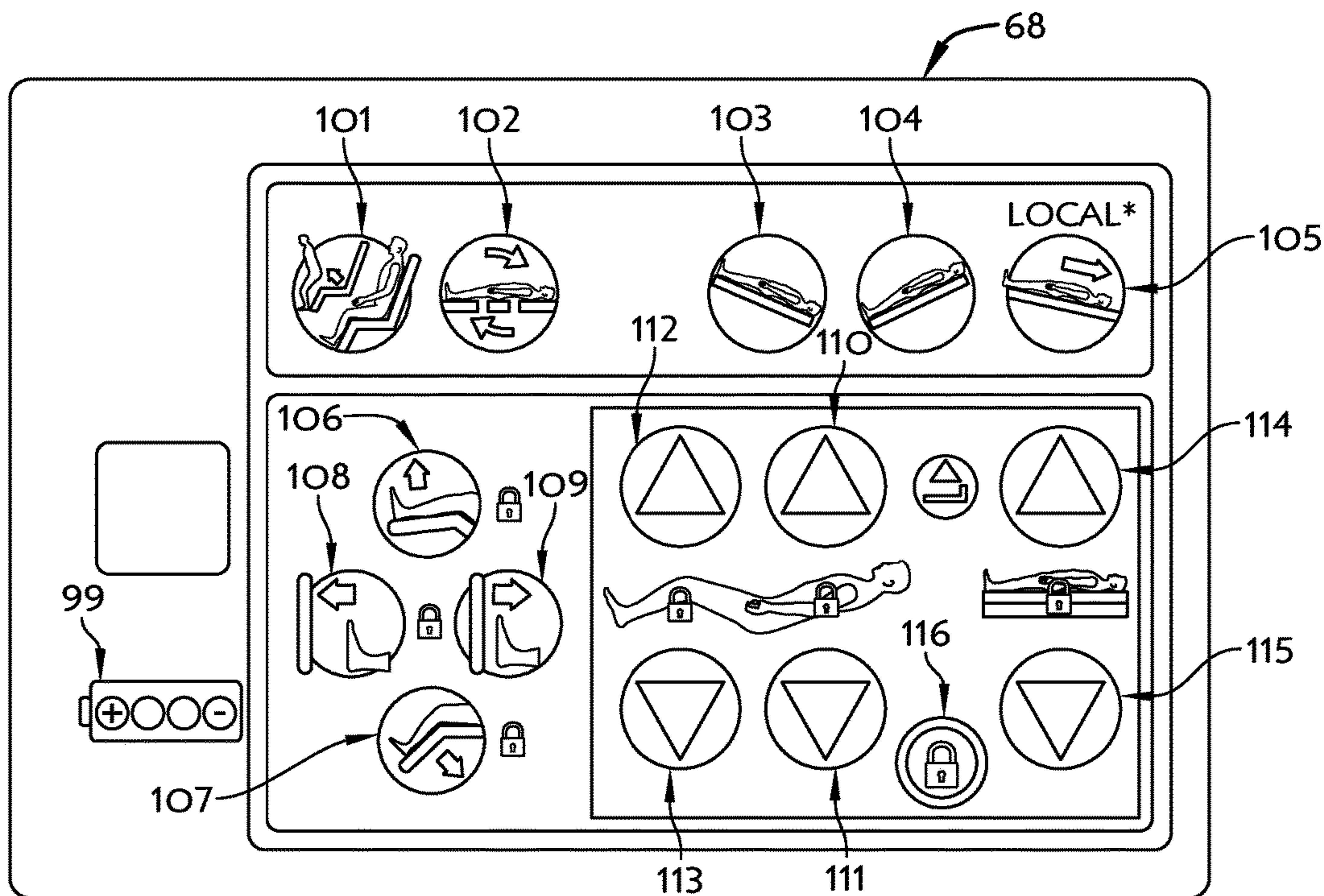


FIG. 3B

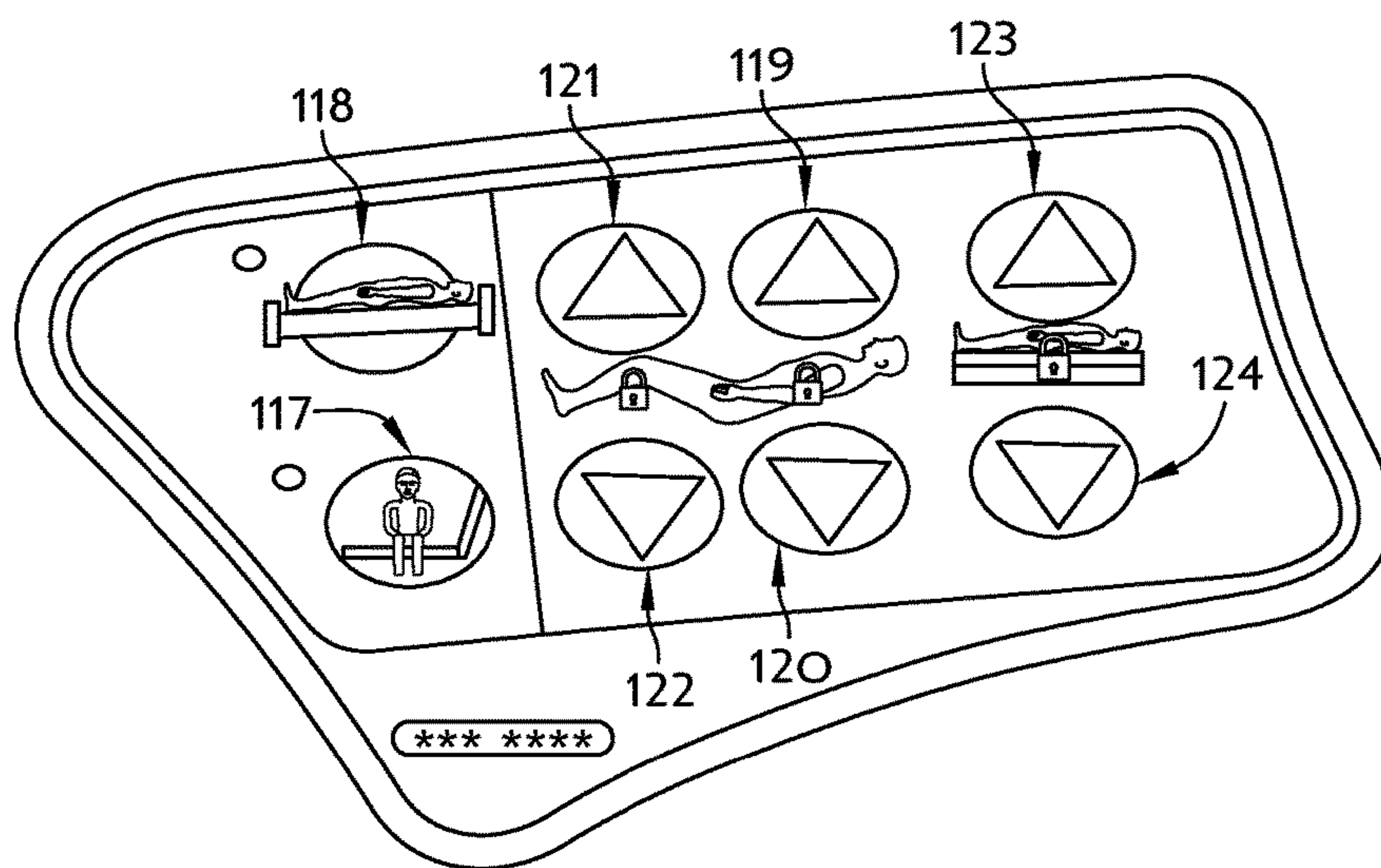


FIG. 4B

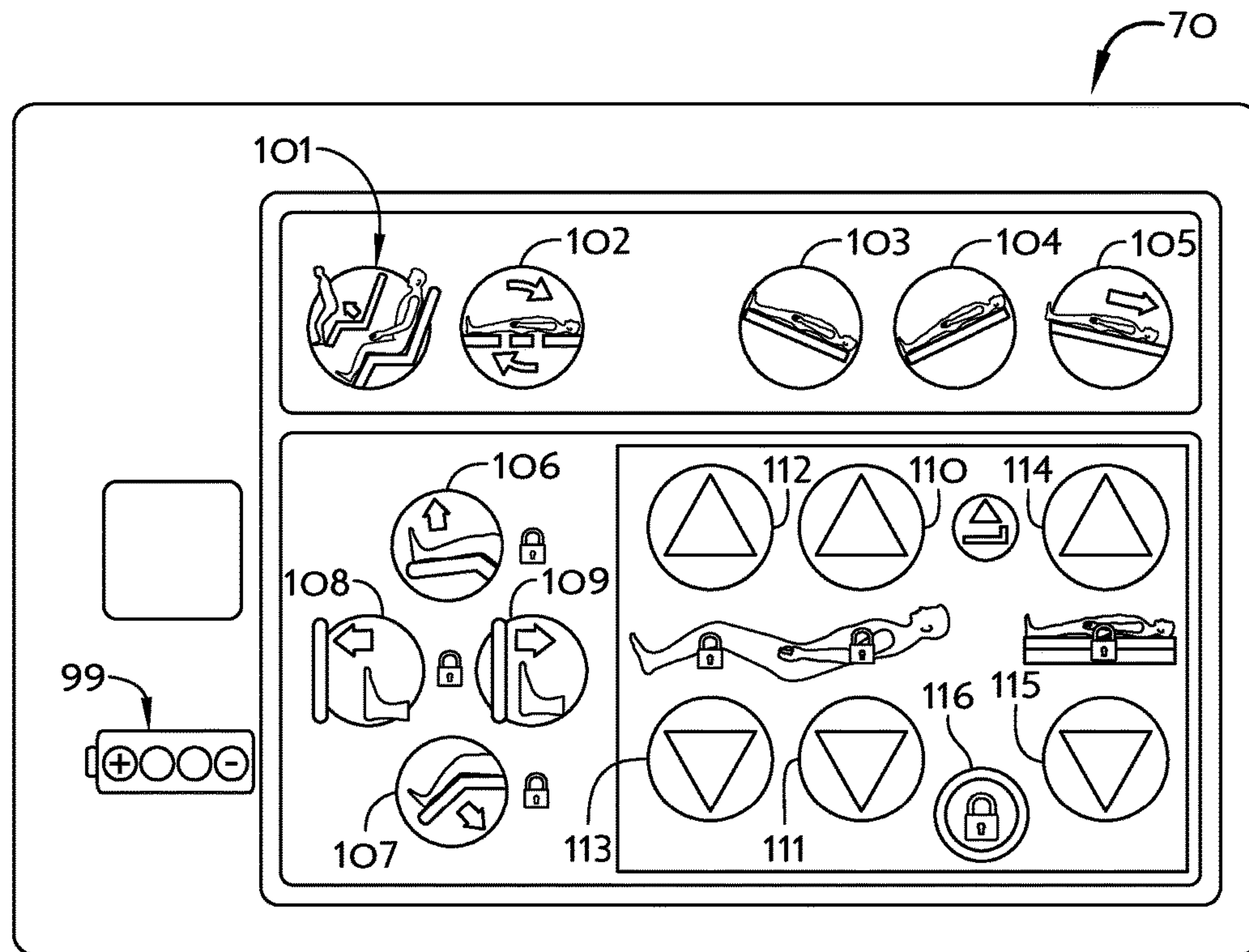


FIG. 4A

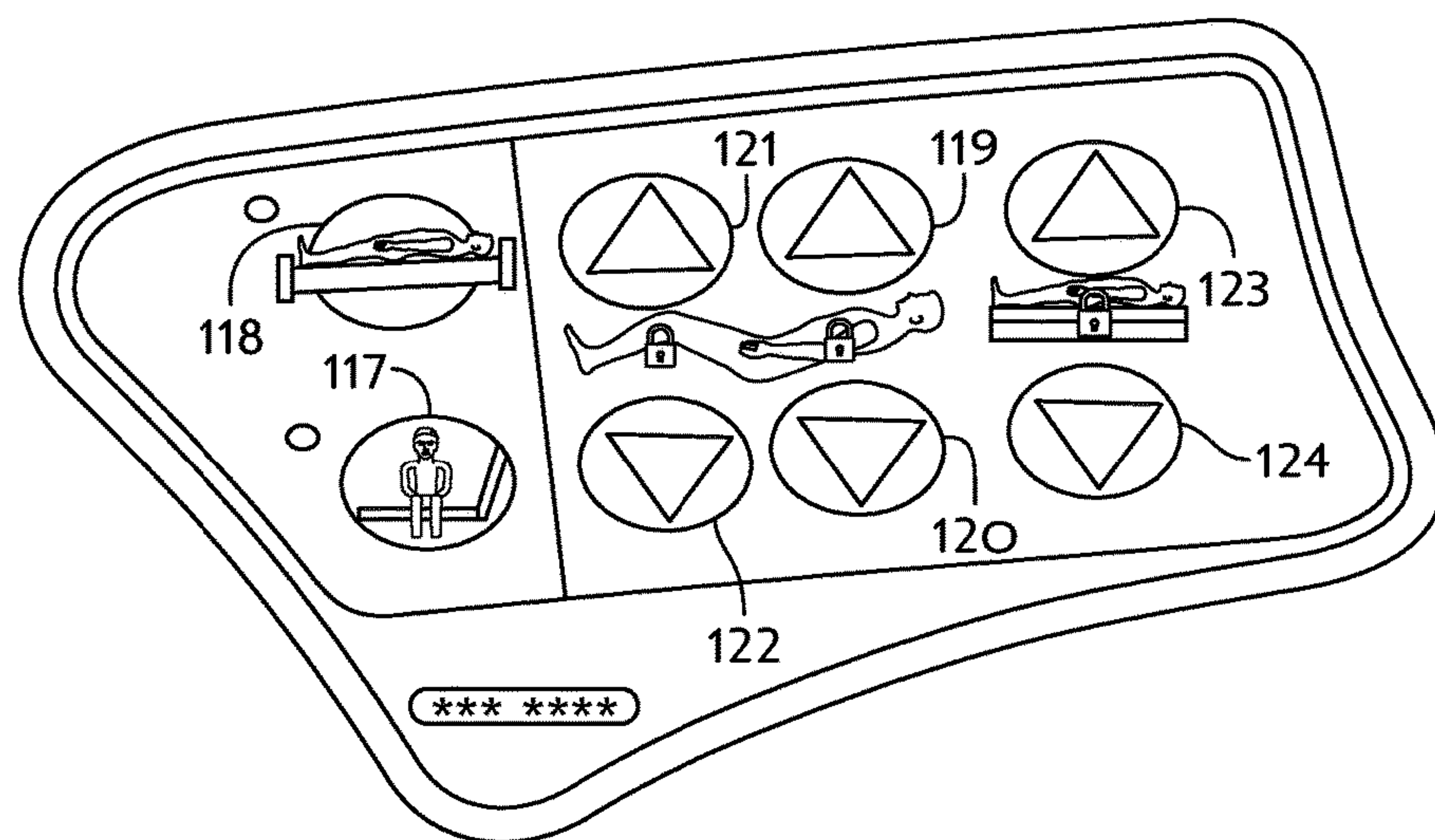


FIG. 5A



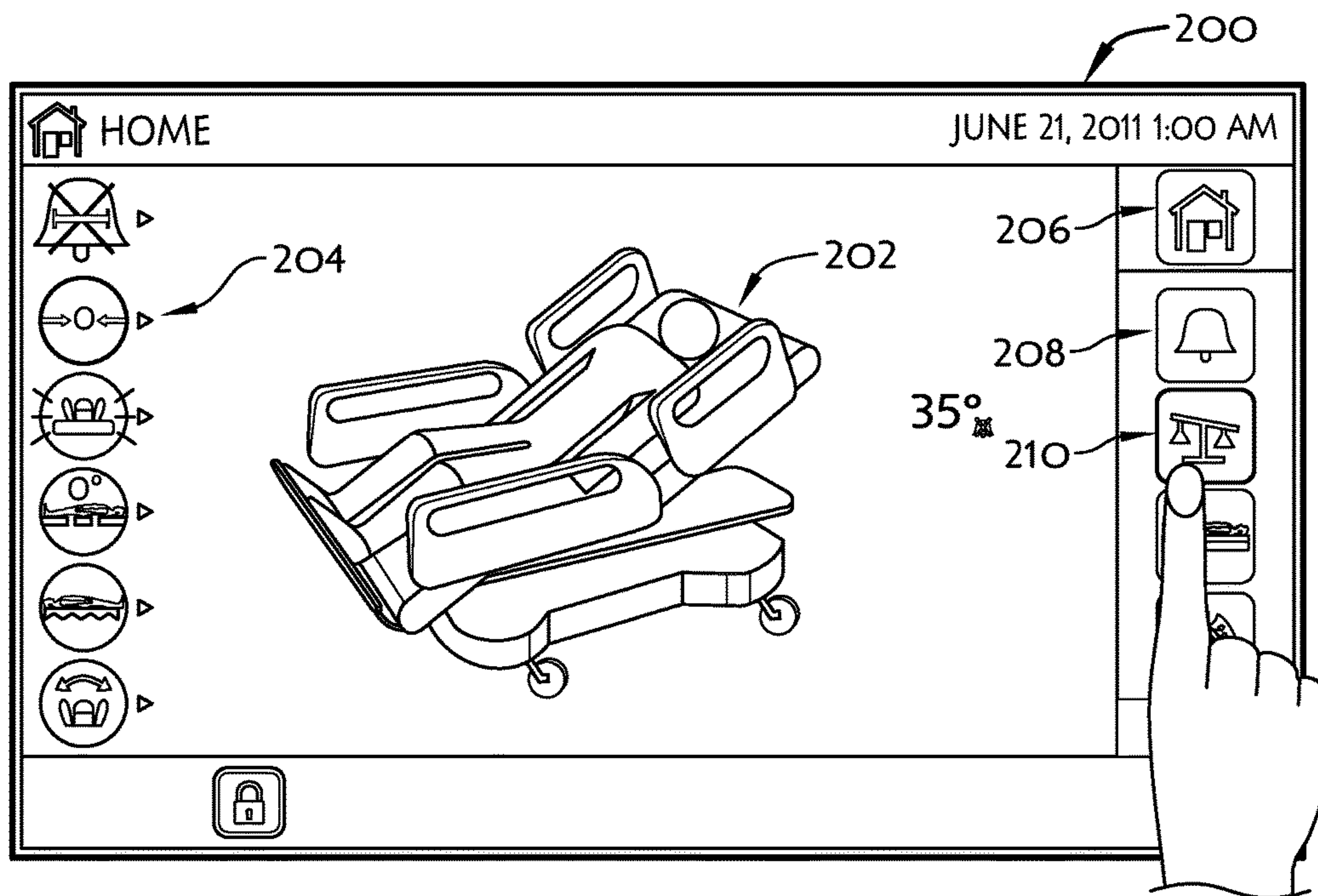


FIG. 5B

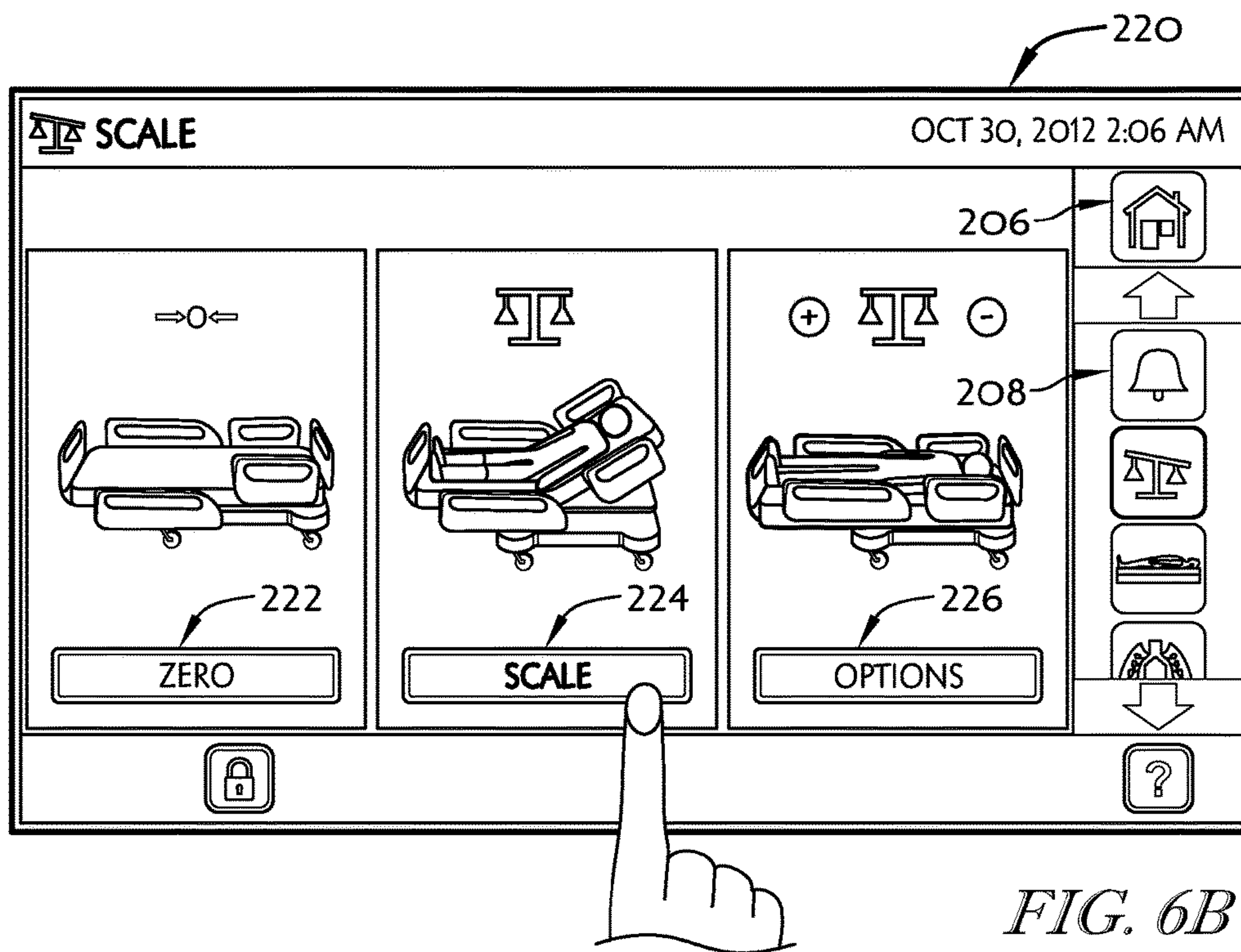


FIG. 6B

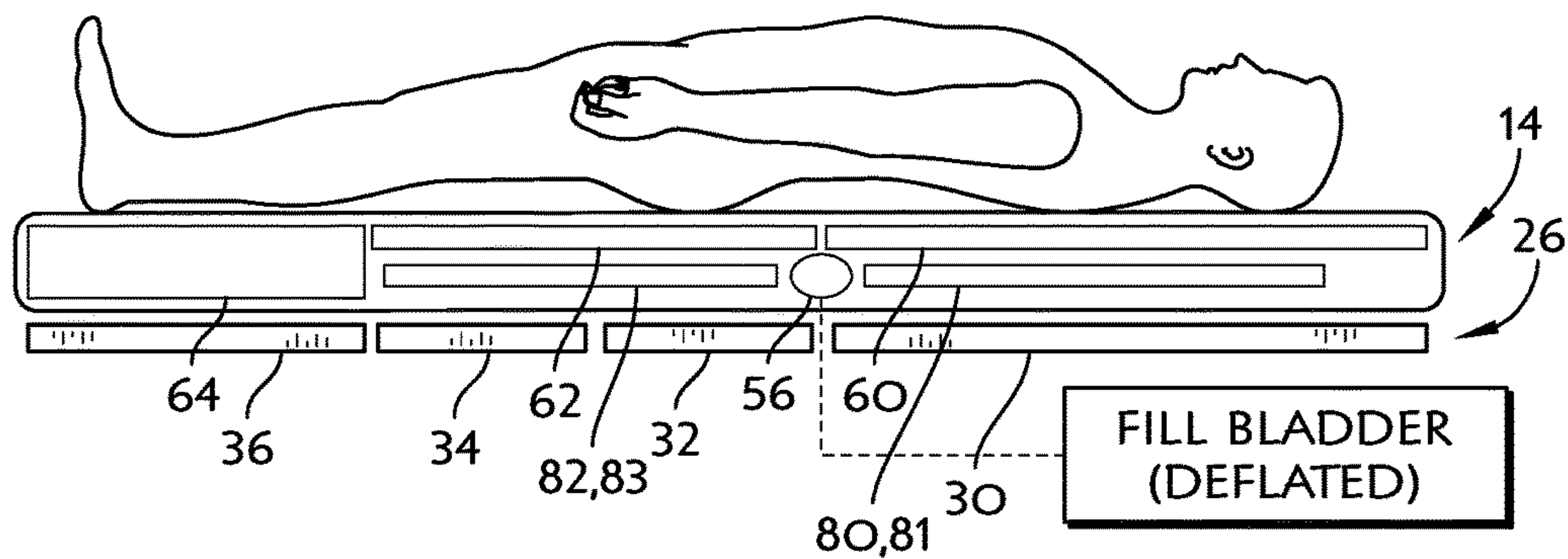


FIG. 6A

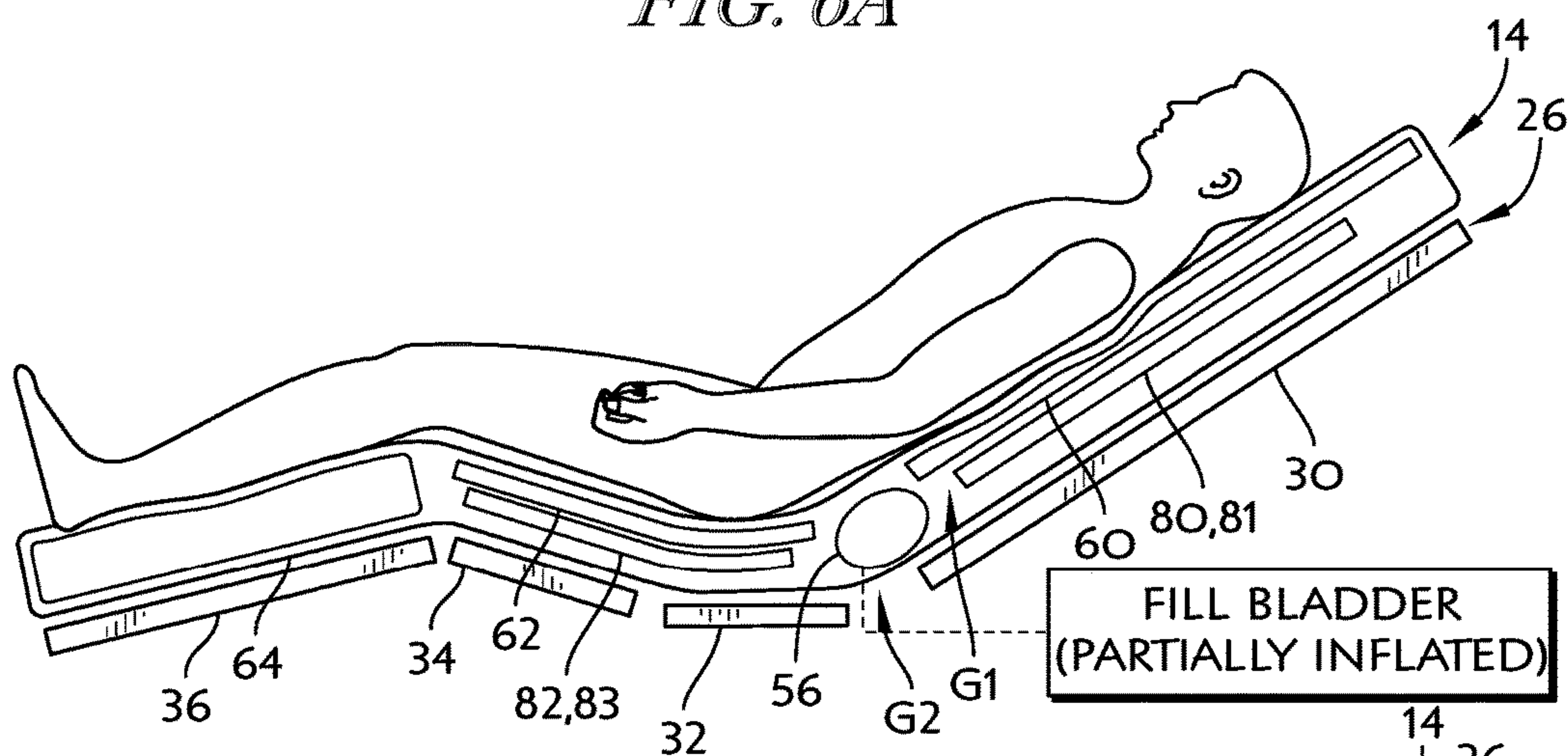


FIG. 7A

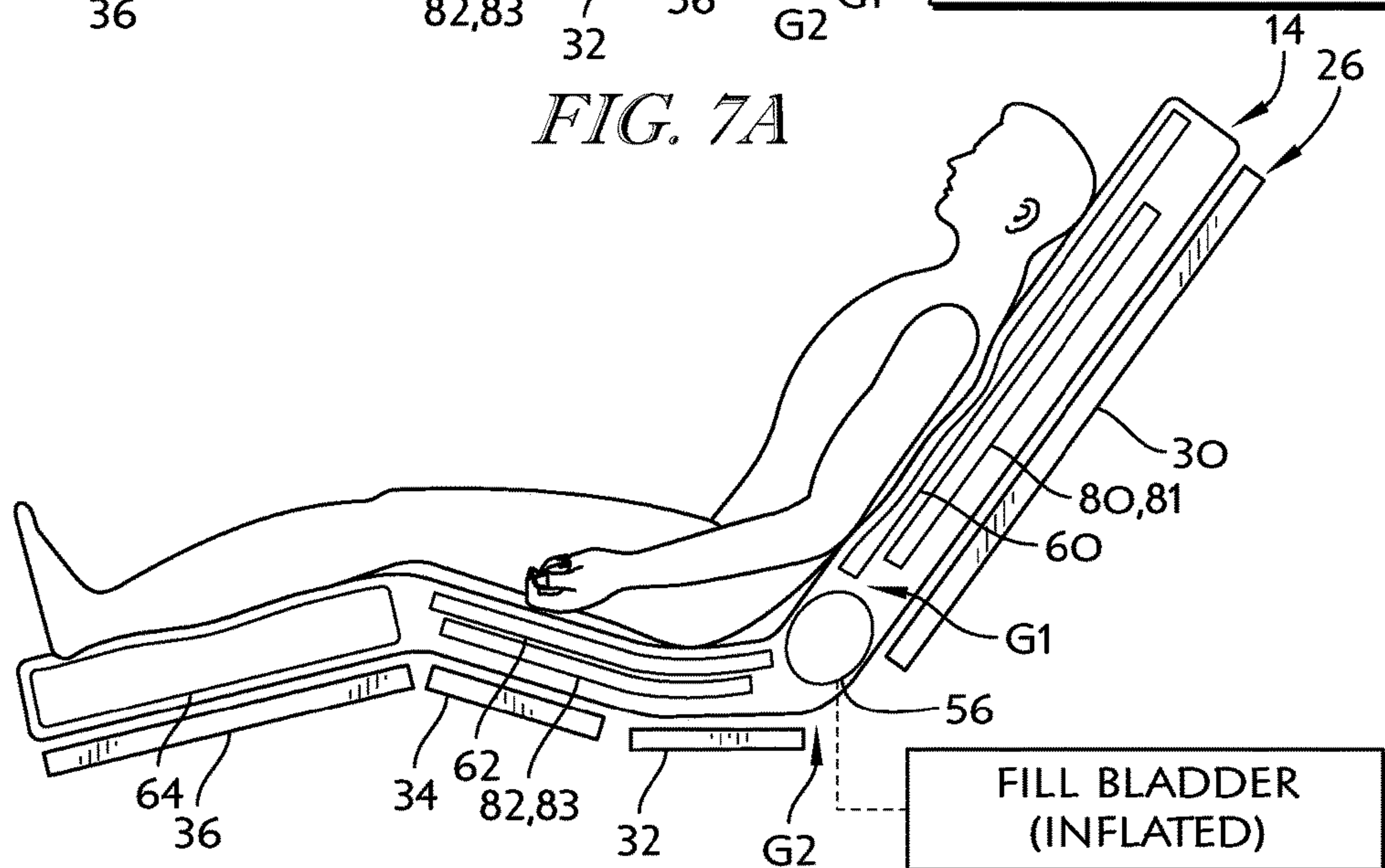


FIG. 8A



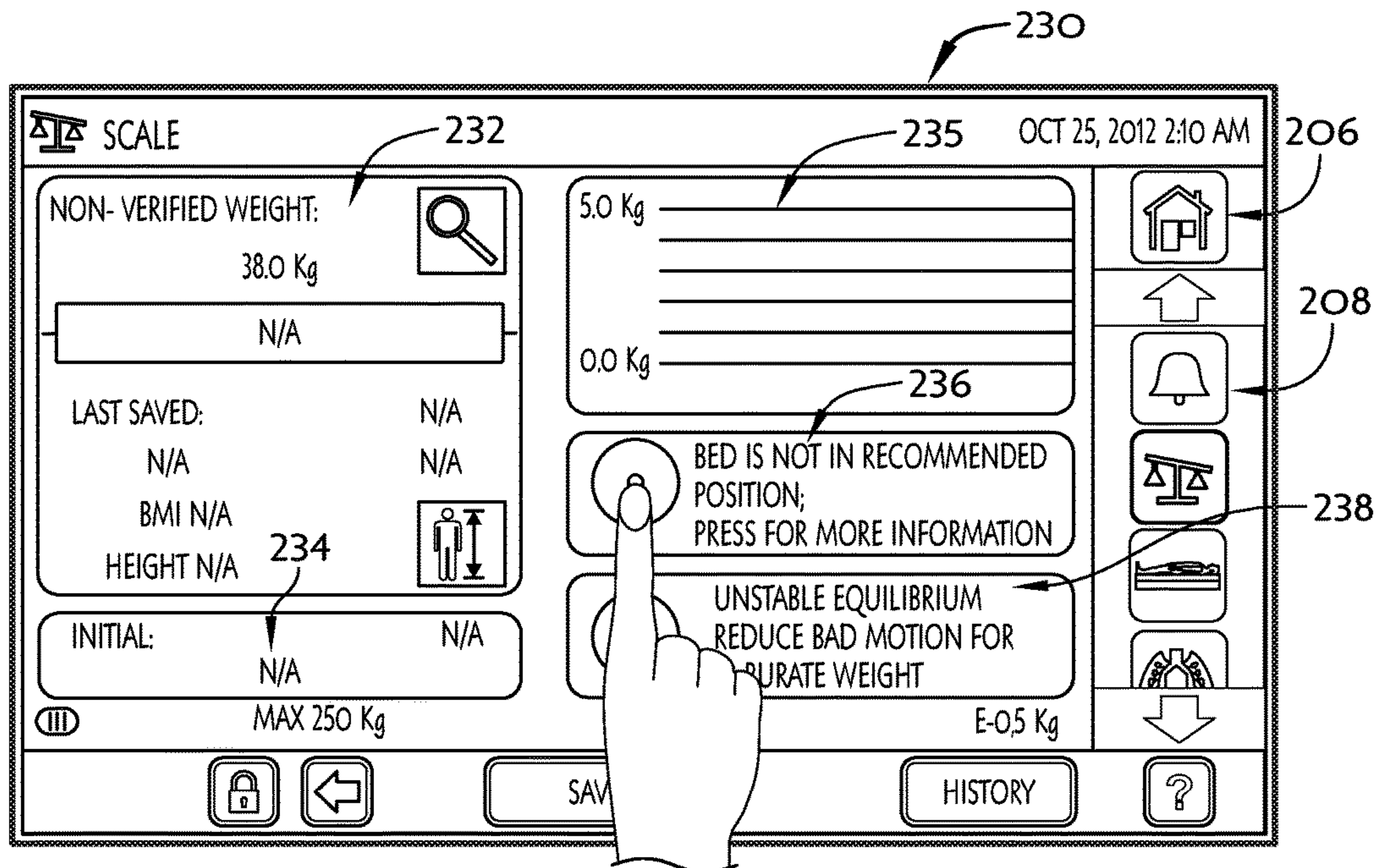


FIG. 7B

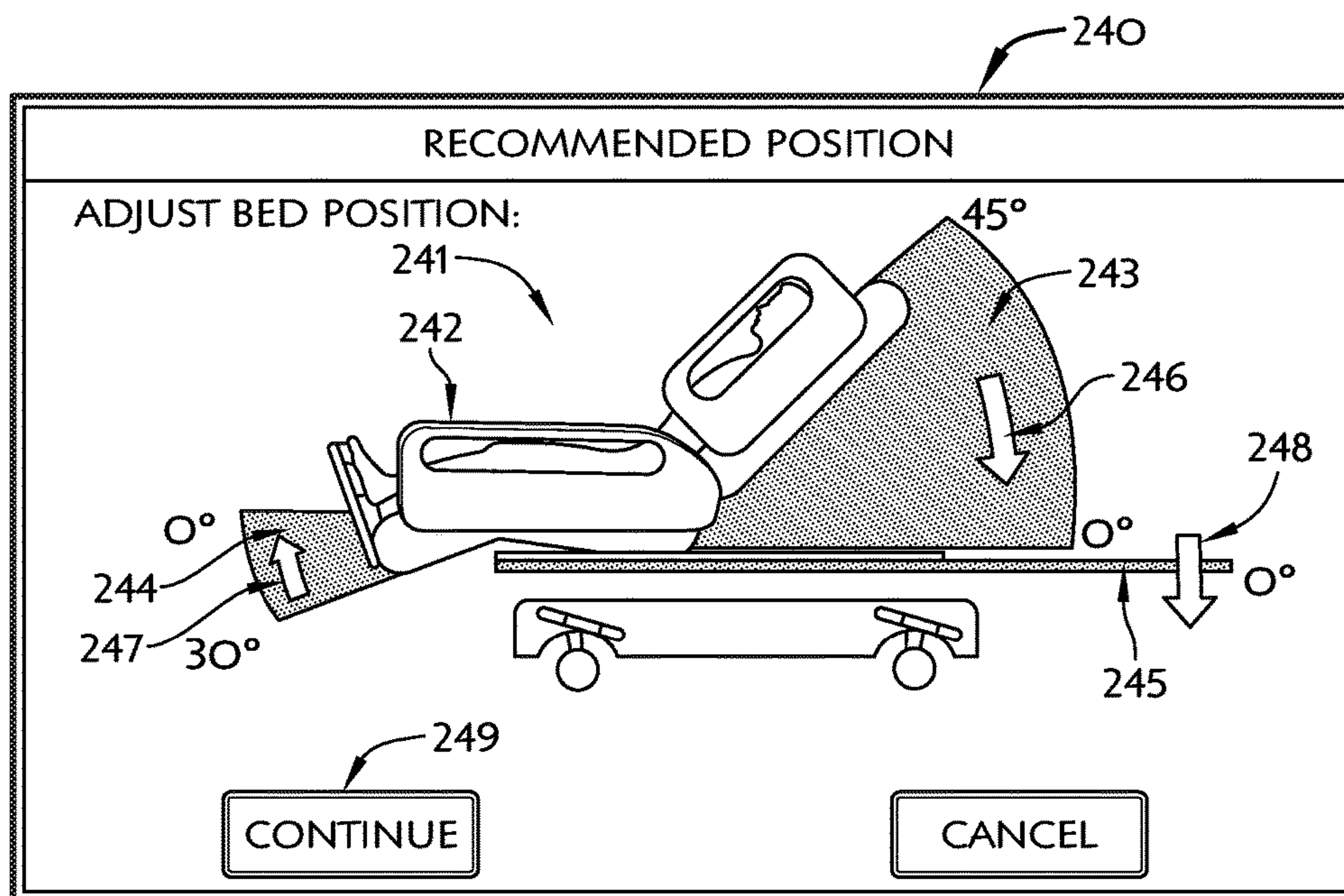


FIG. 8B

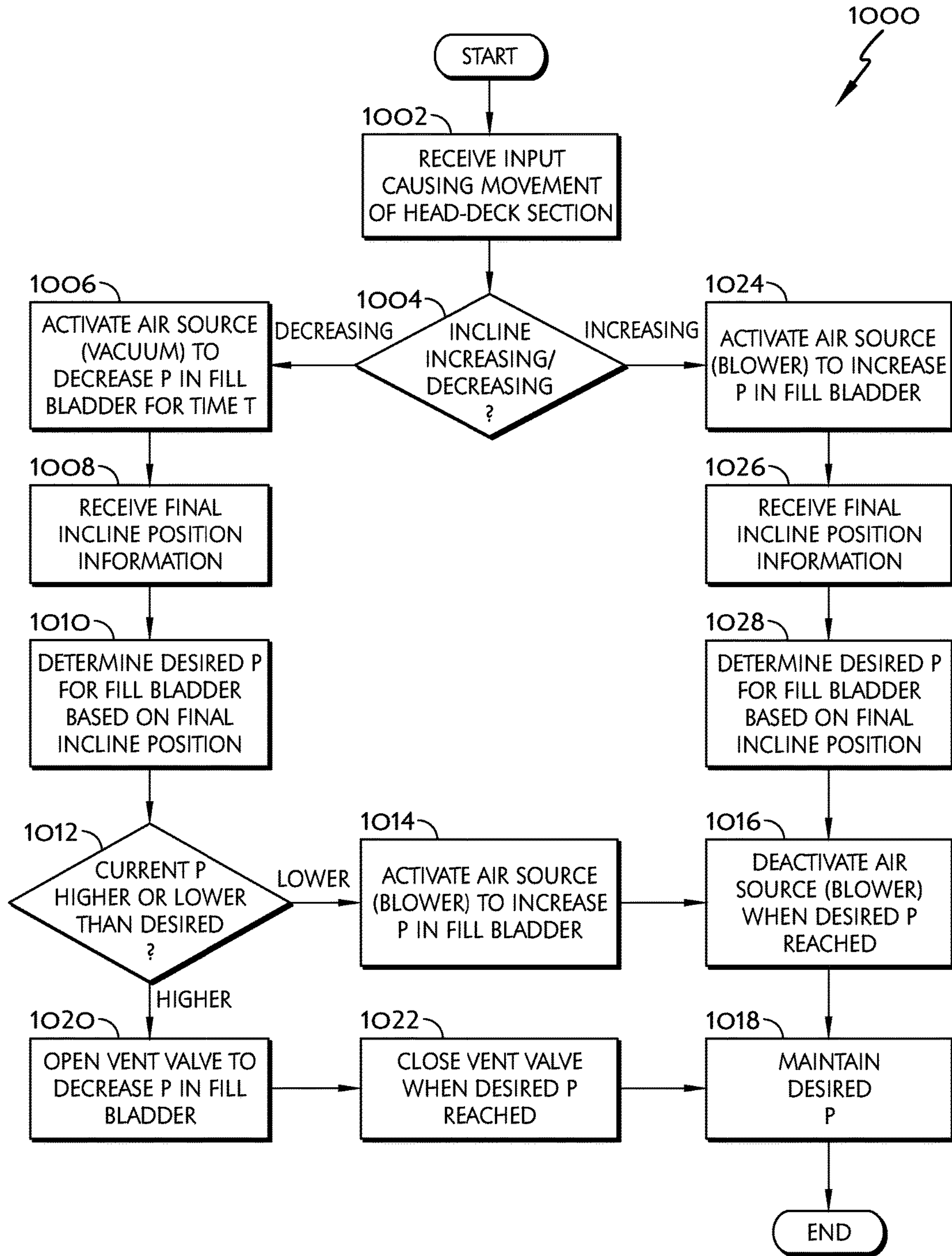


FIG. 9A



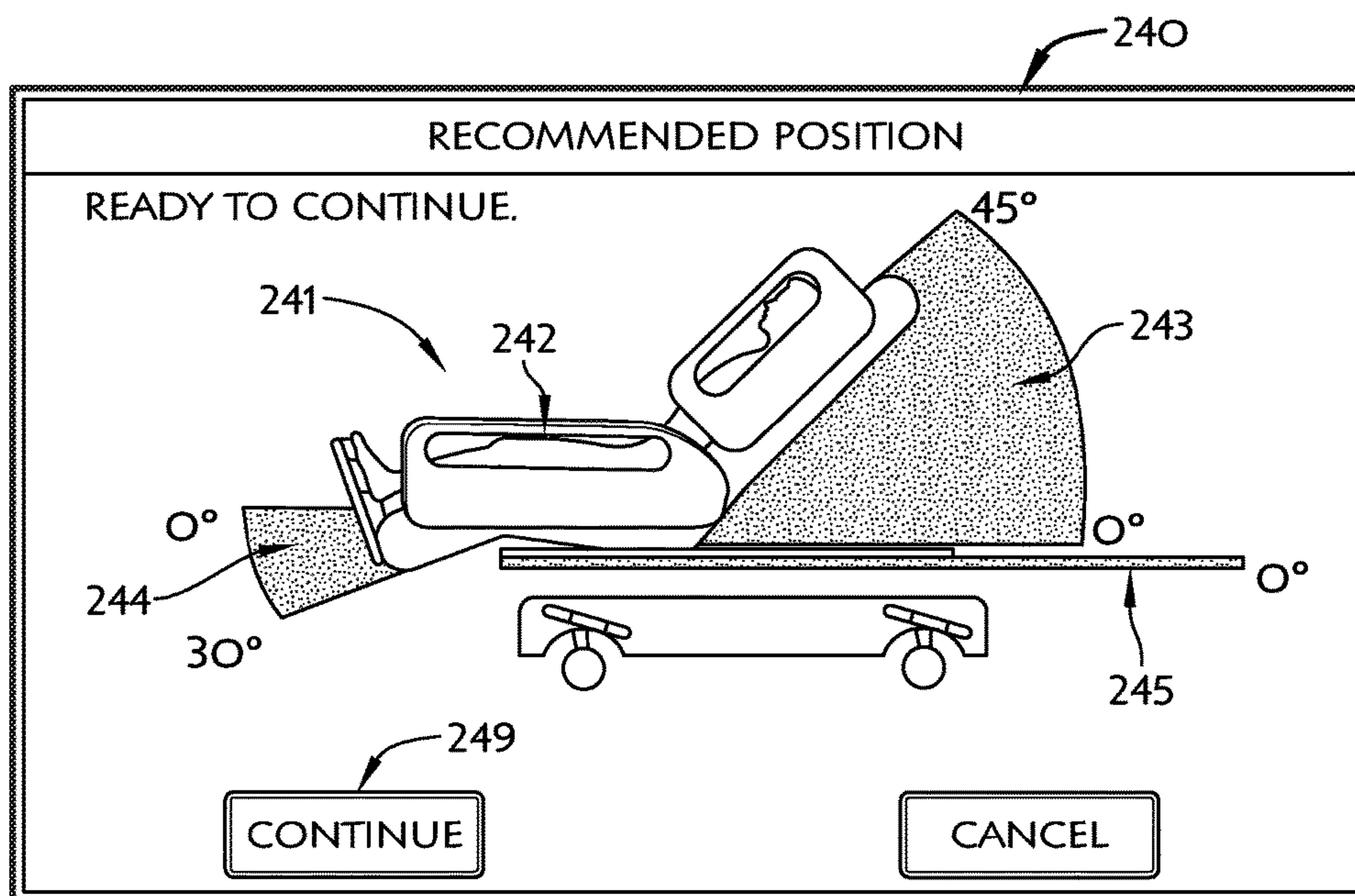


FIG. 9B

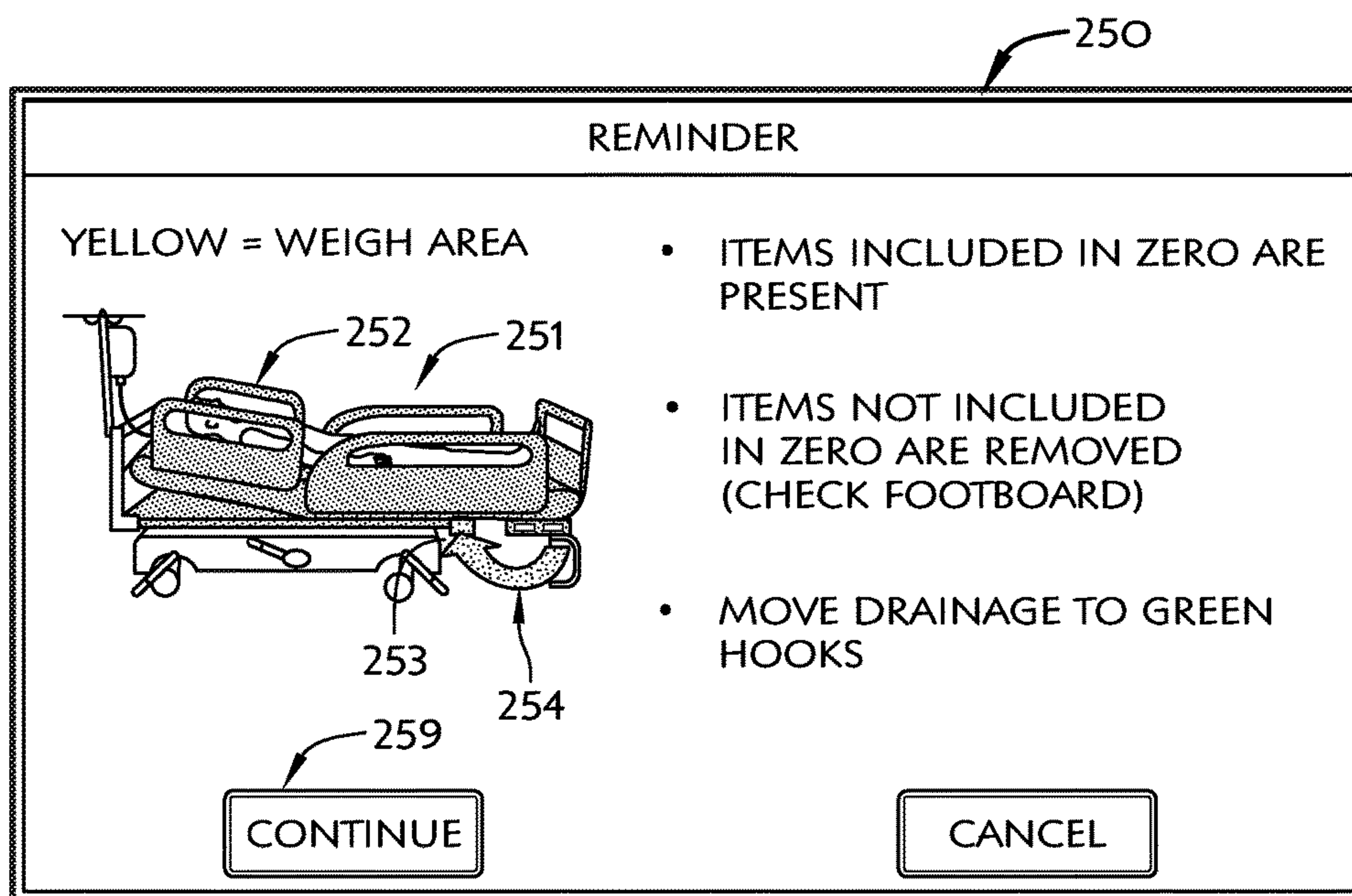


FIG. 10B

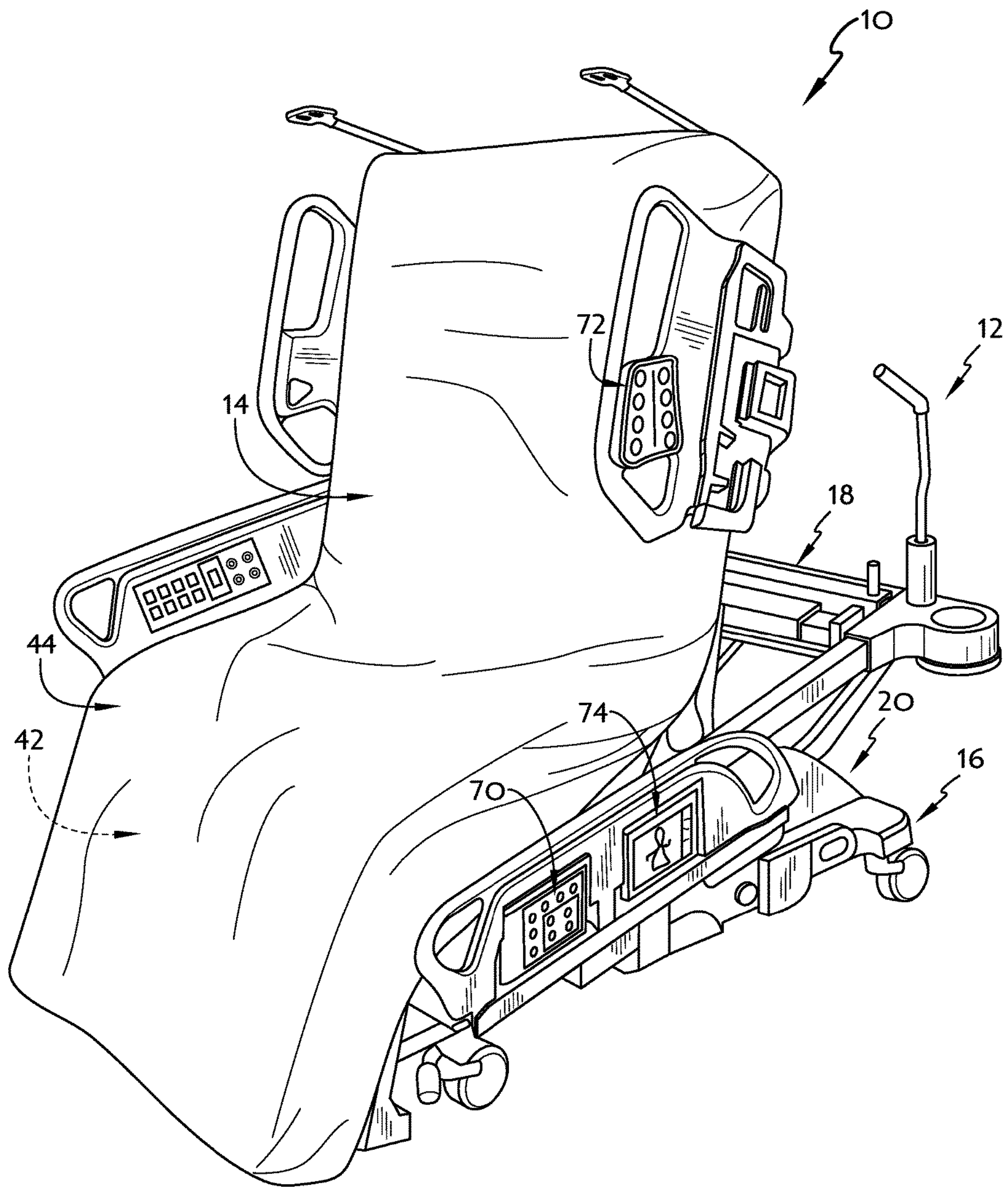


FIG. 10A



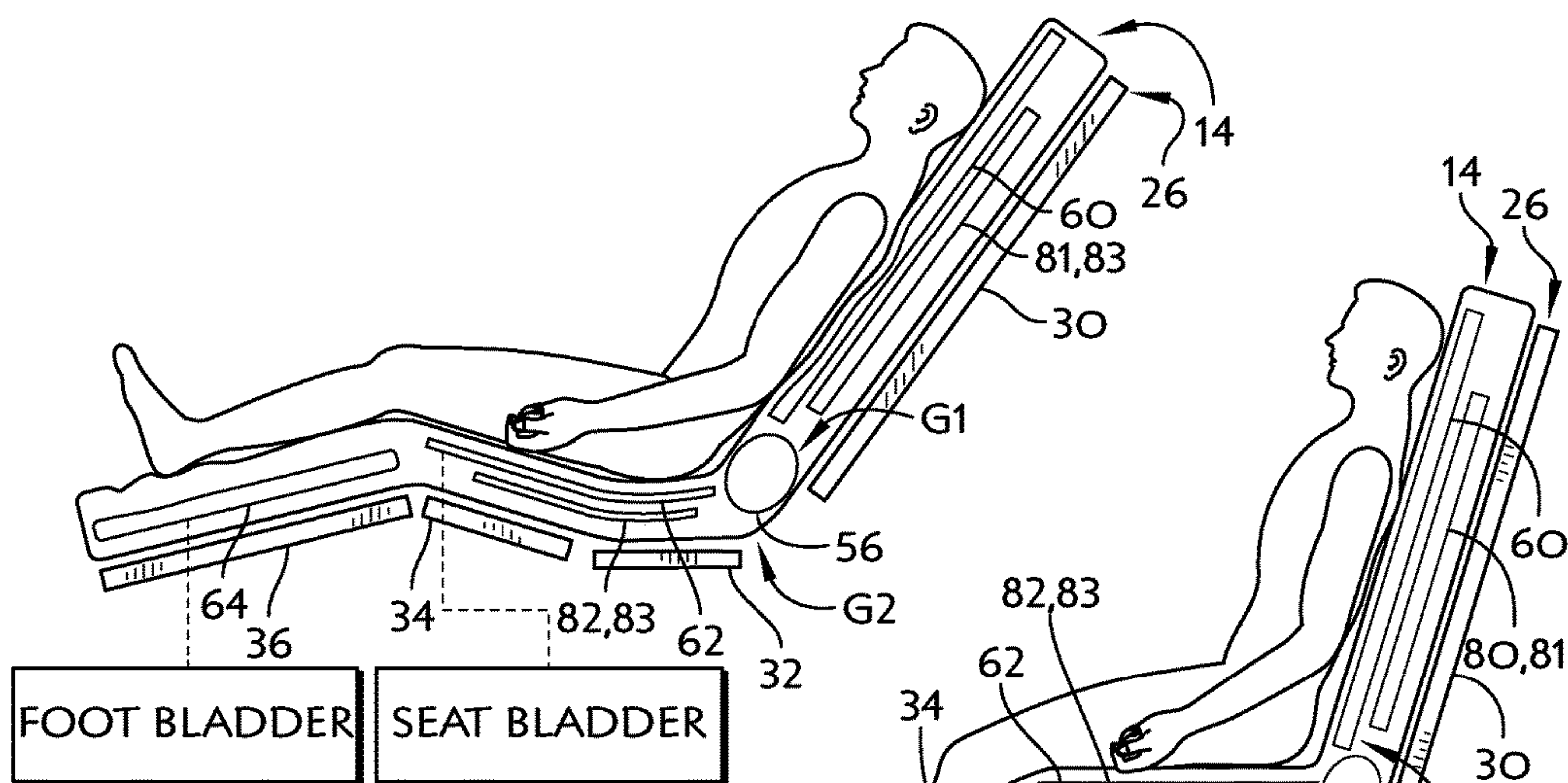


FIG. 11A

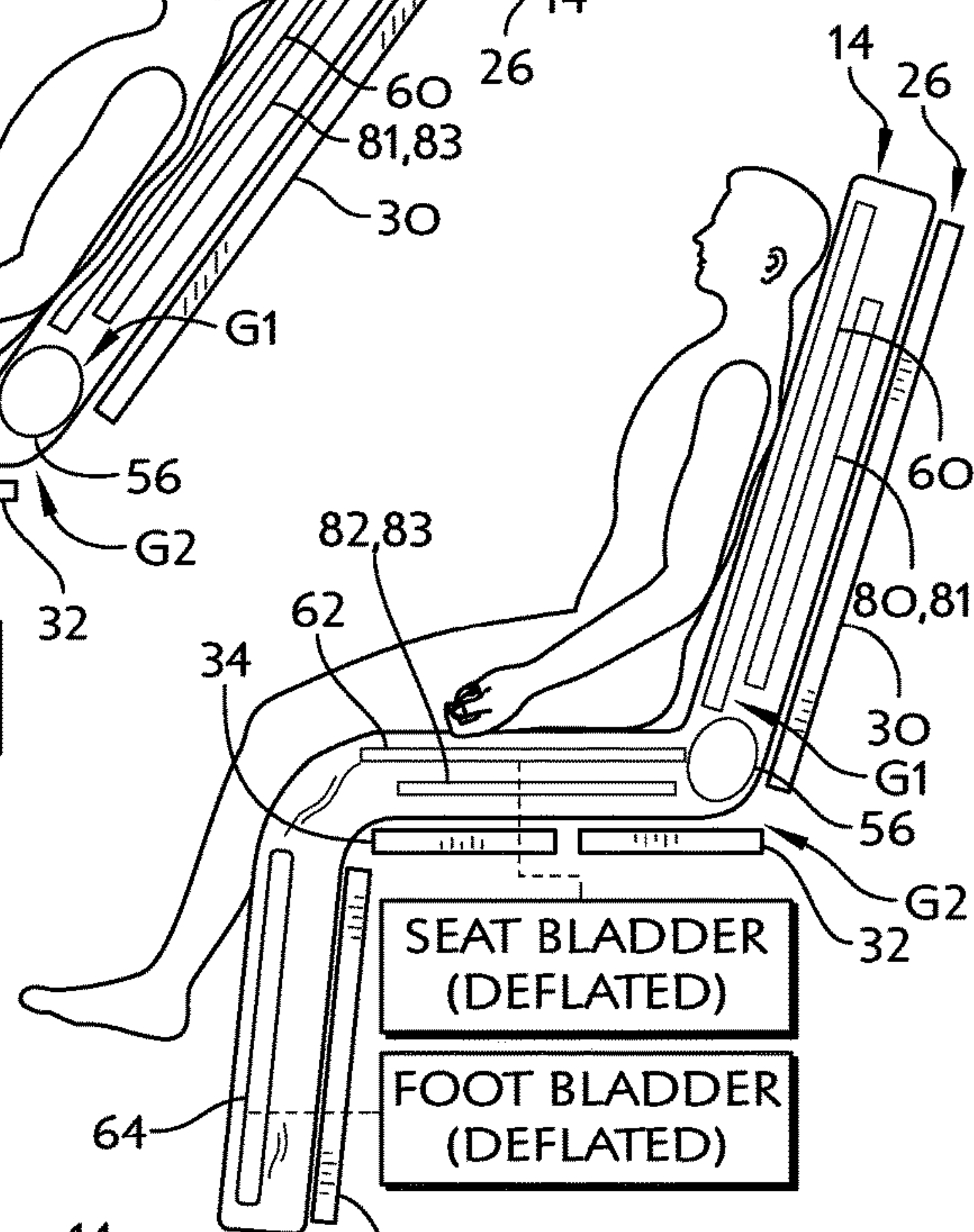


FIG. 12A

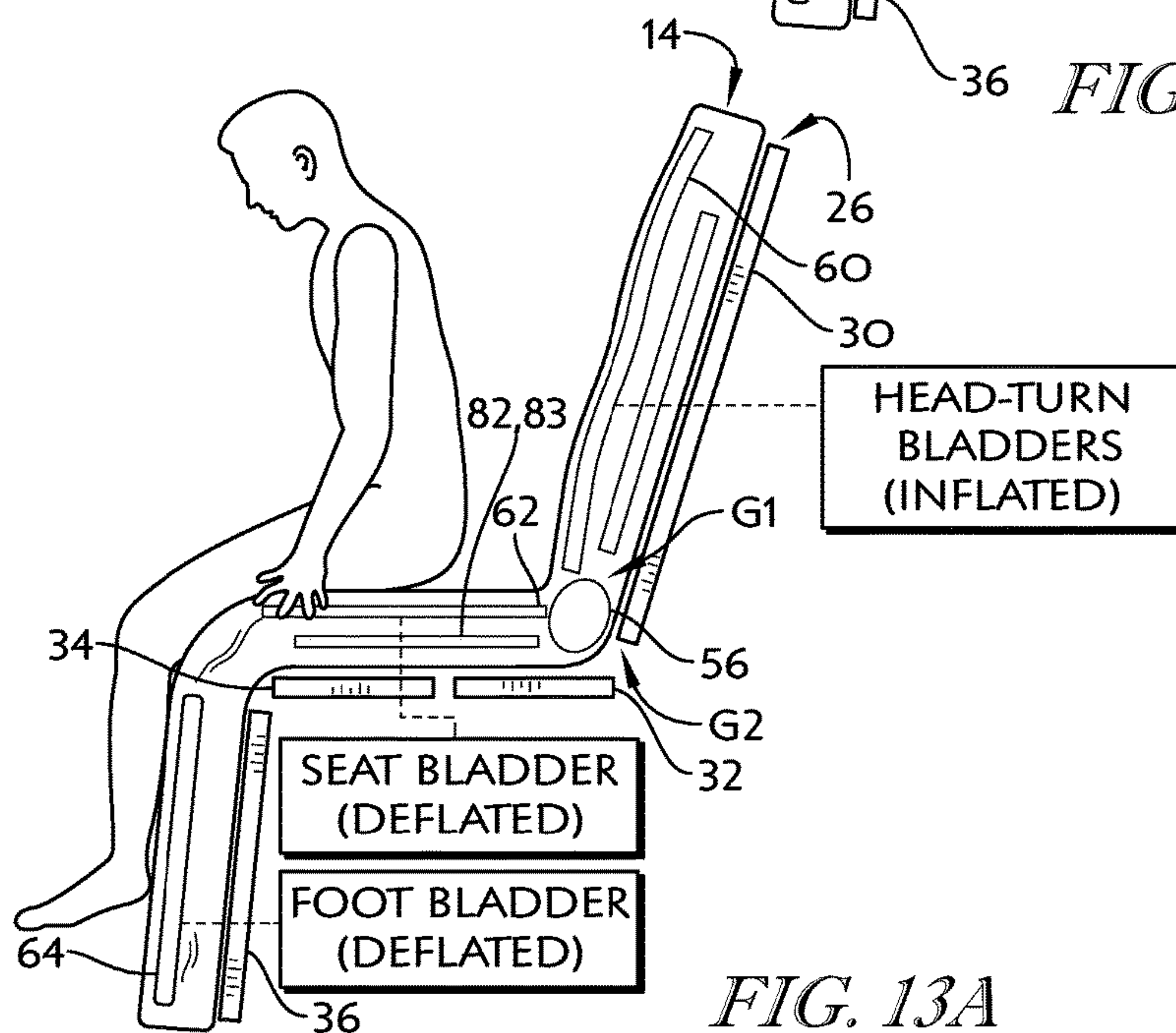


FIG. 13A

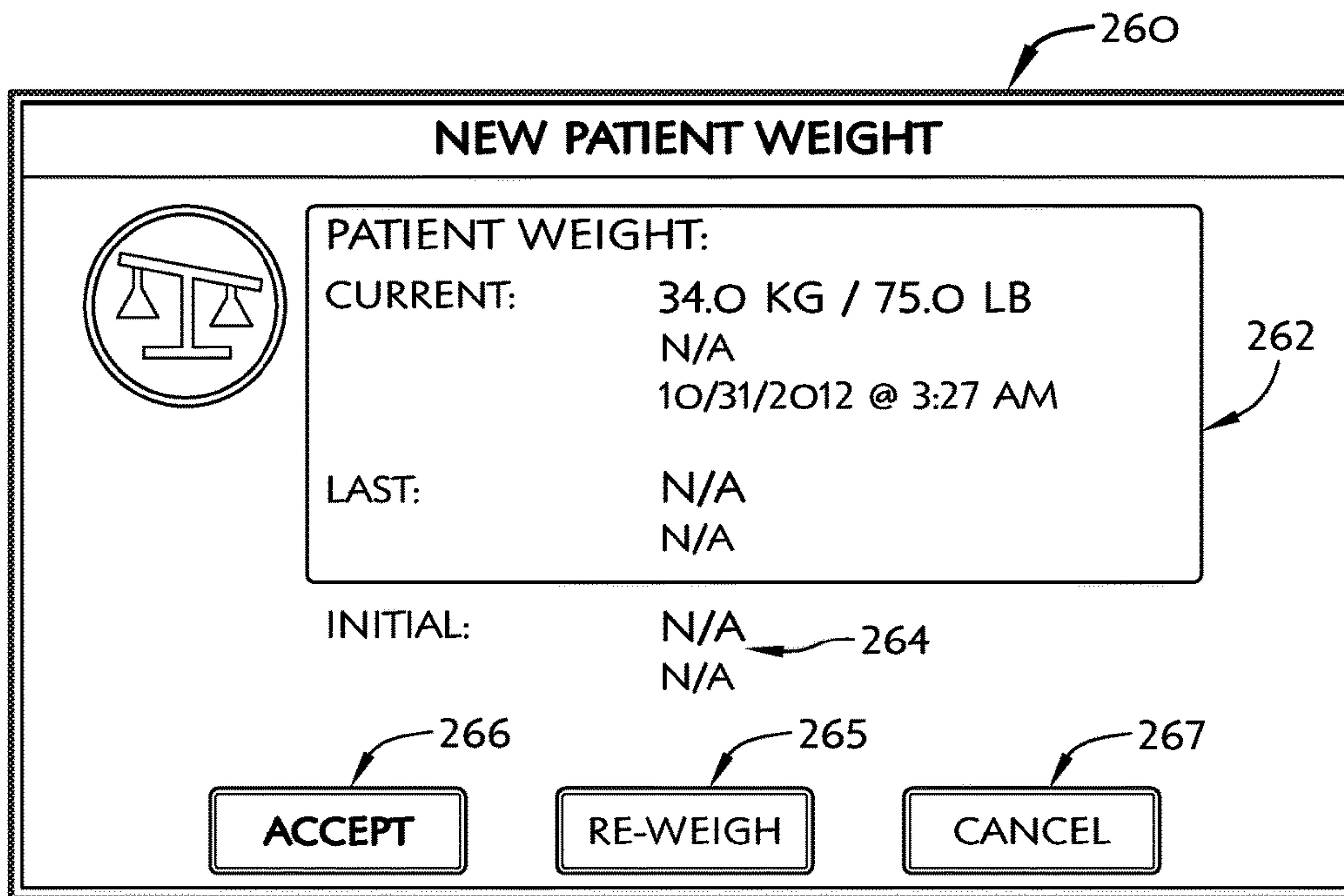


FIG. 11B

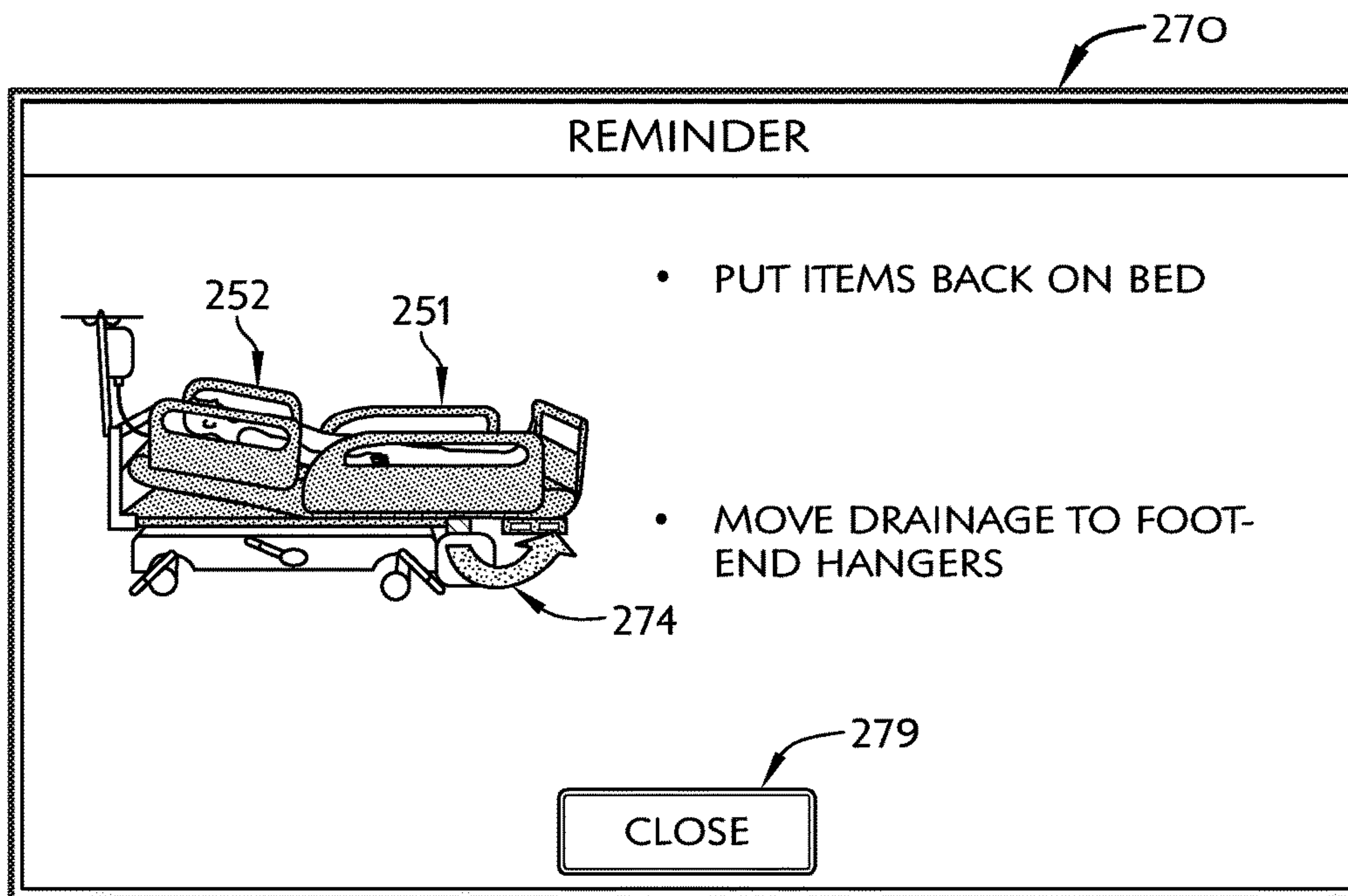


FIG. 12B



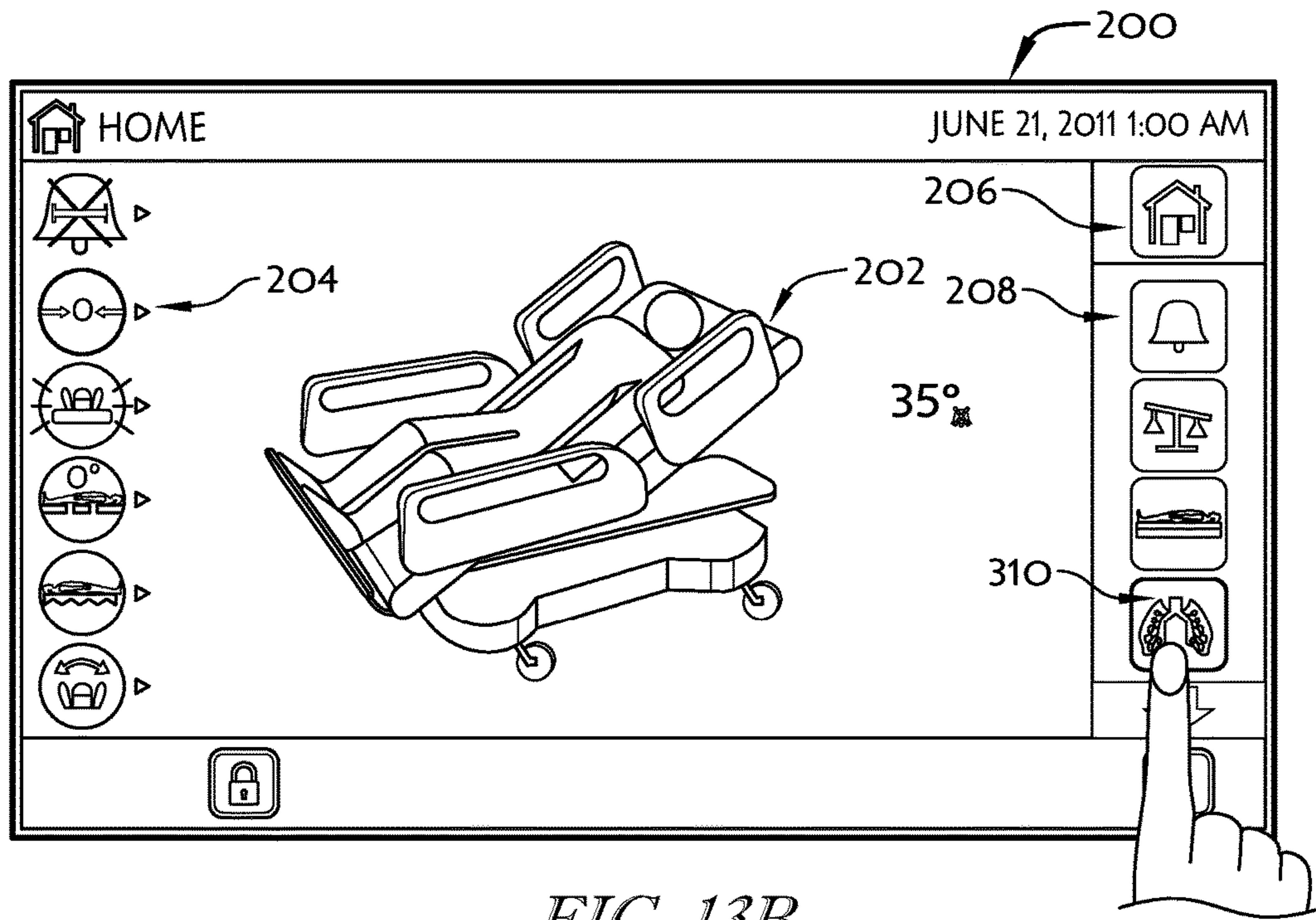


FIG. 13B

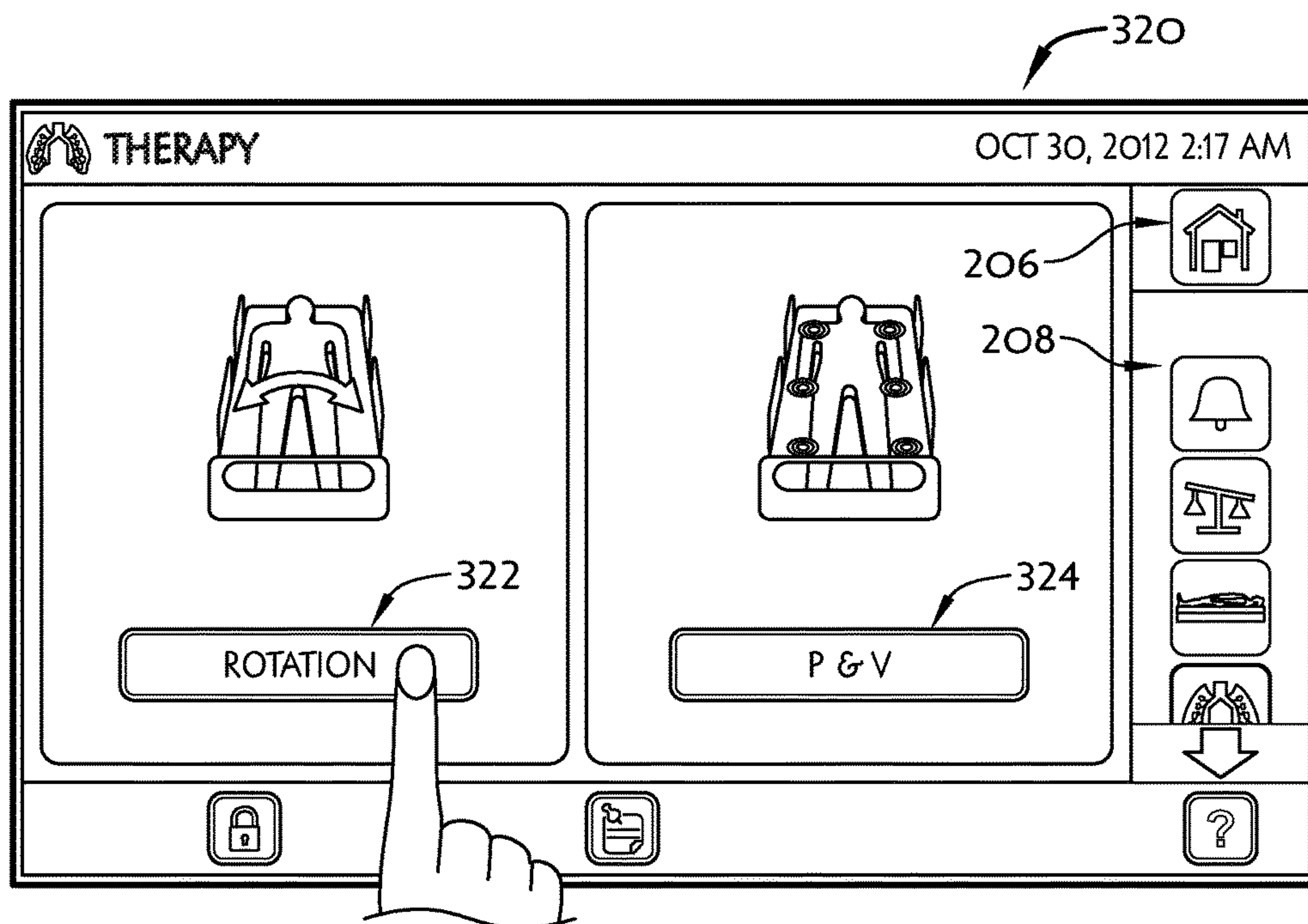


FIG. 14B

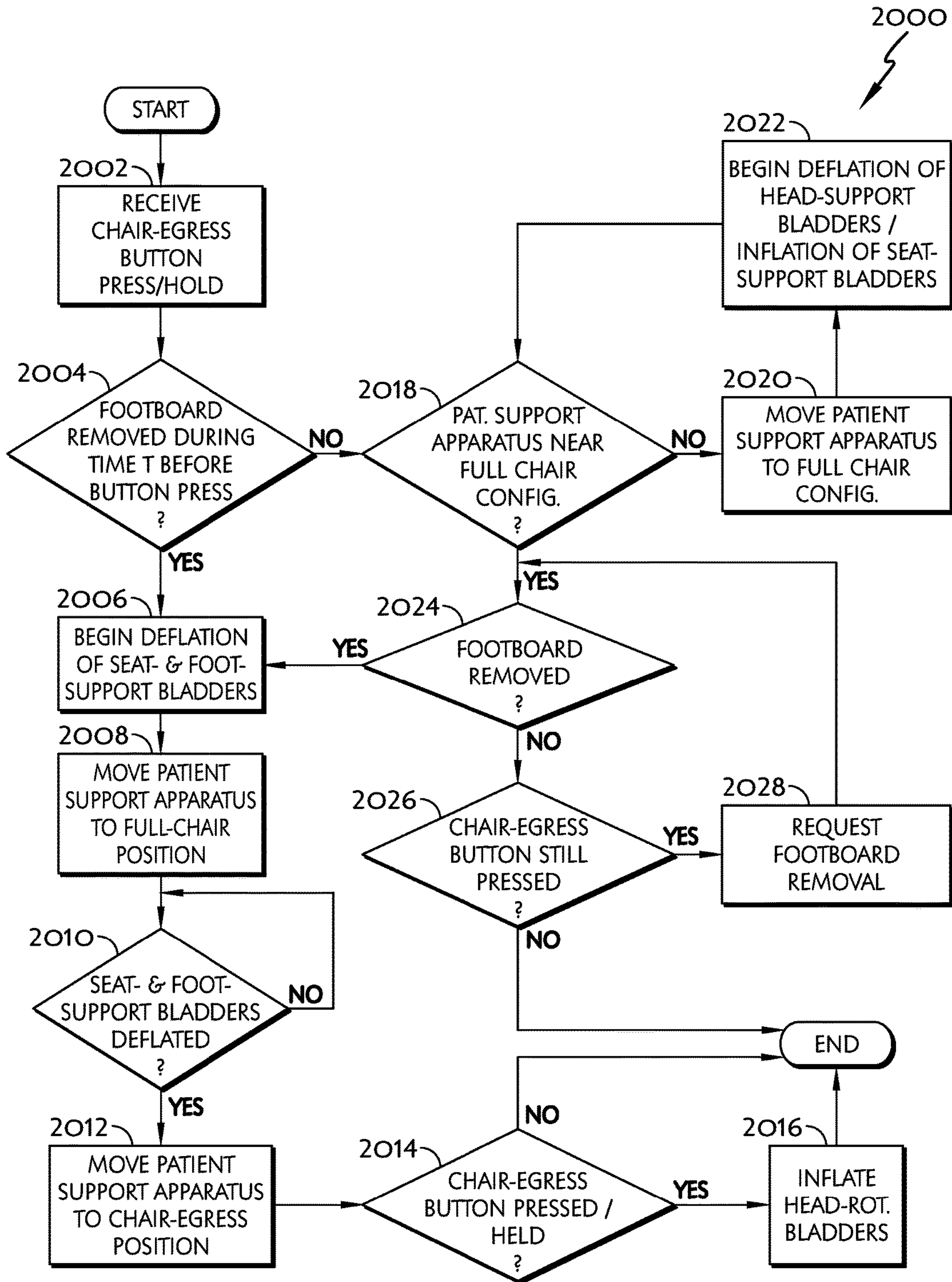


FIG. 14A





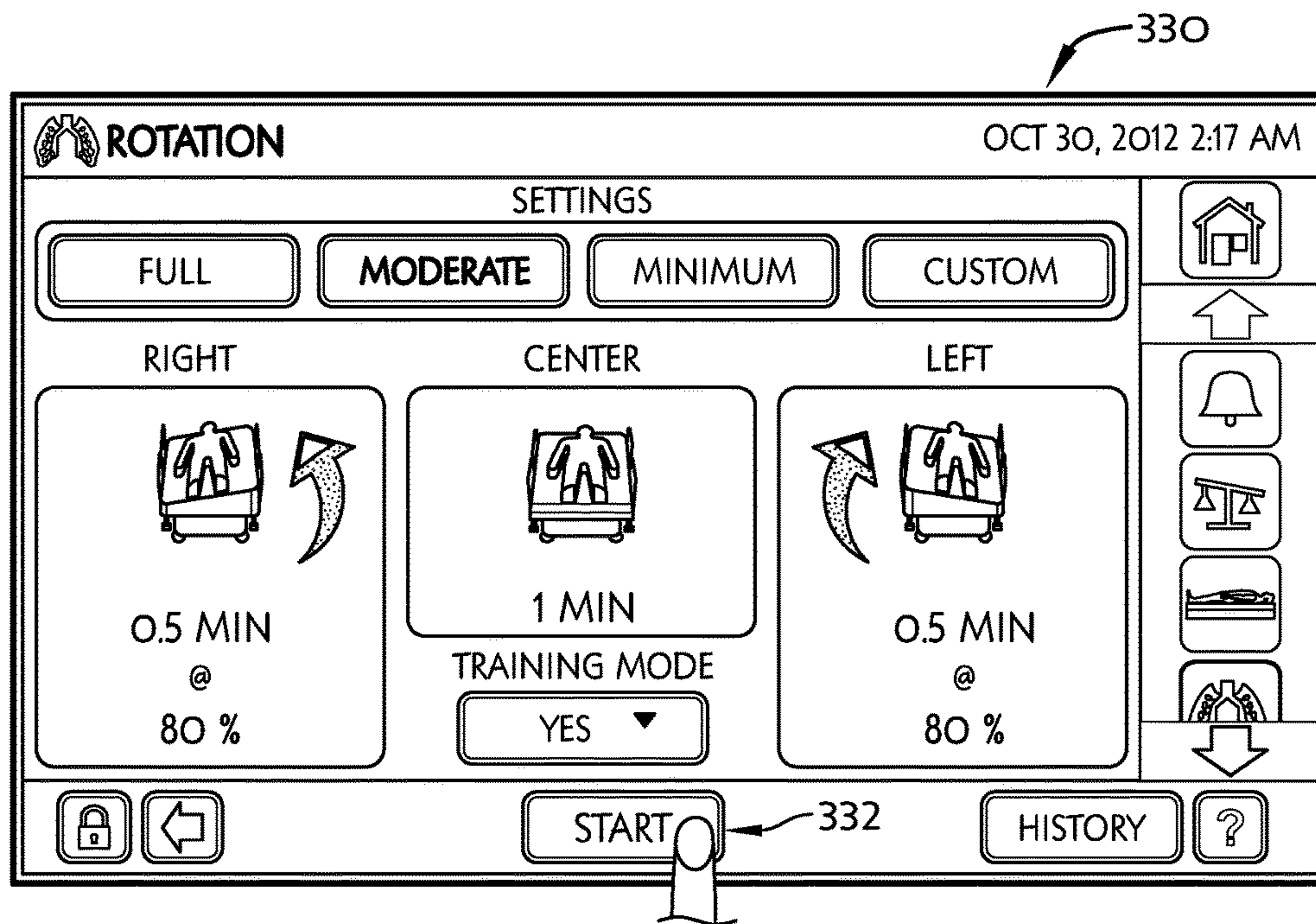


FIG. 15B

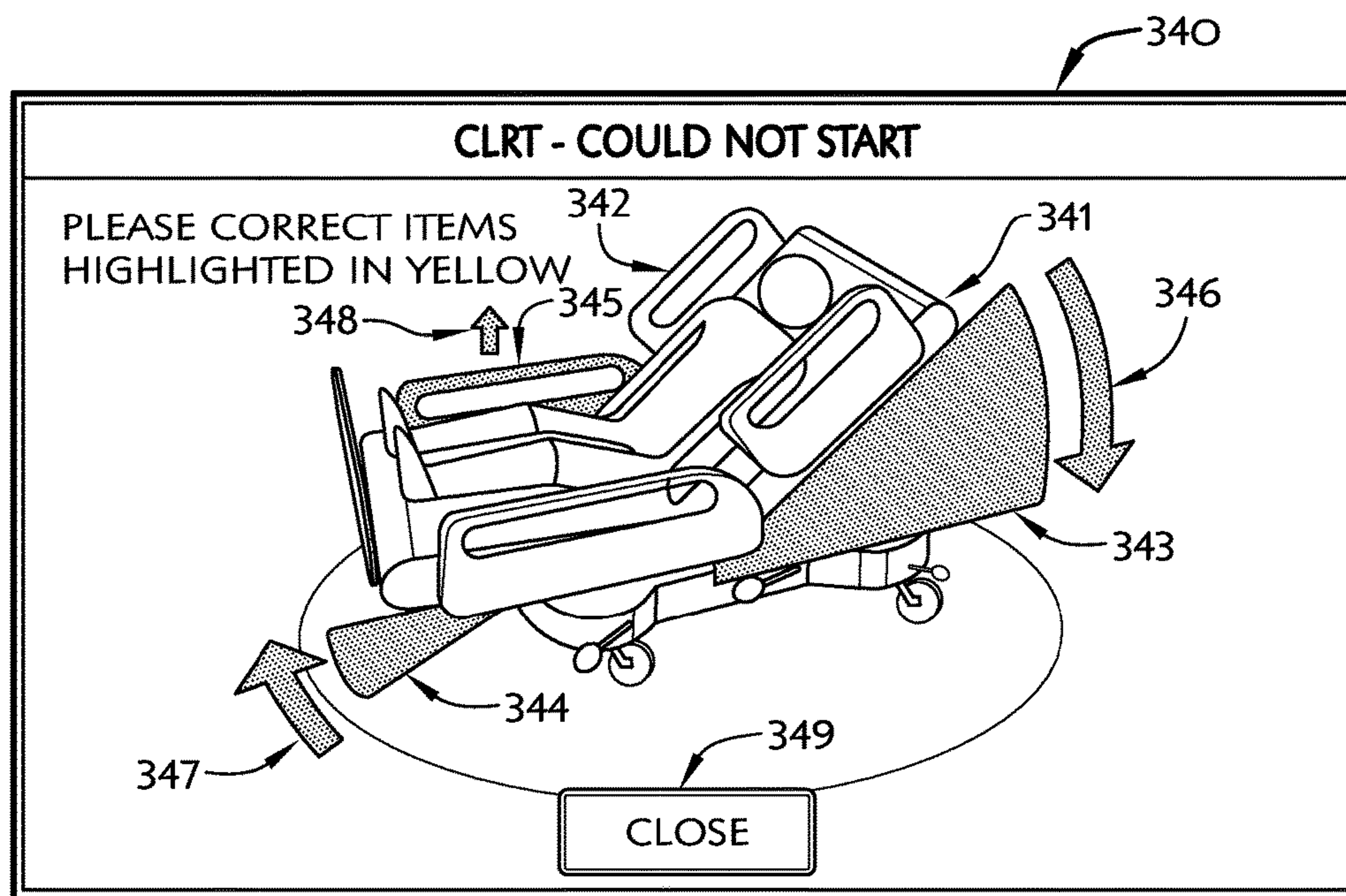


FIG. 16B



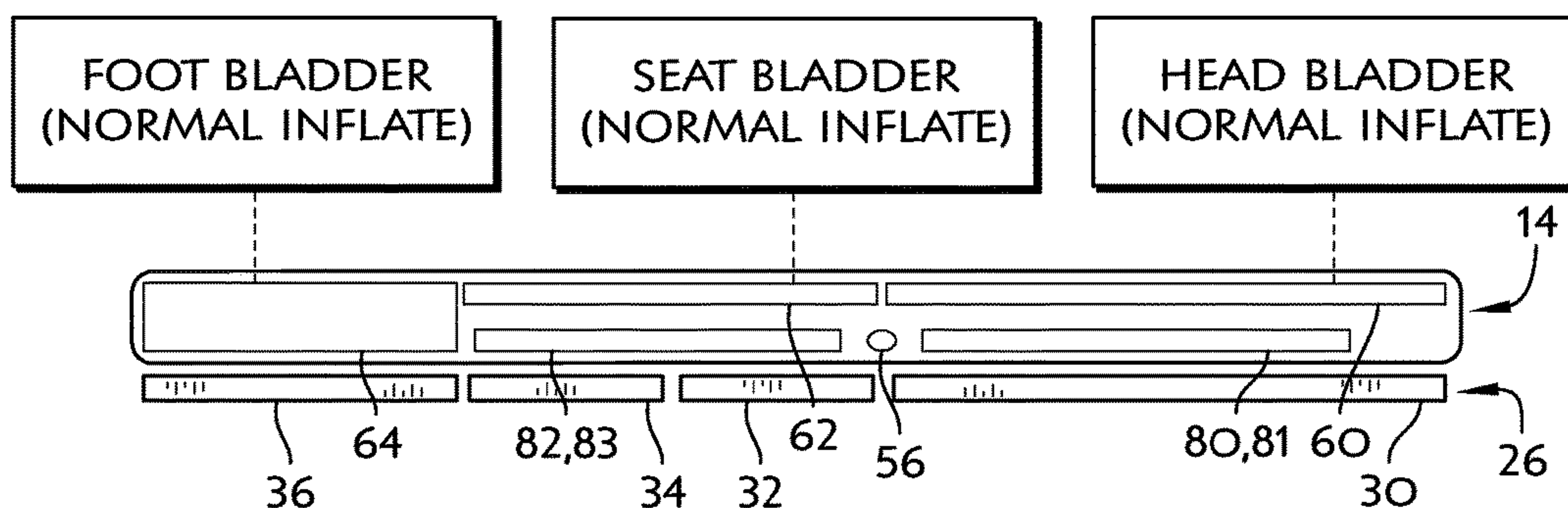


FIG. 16A

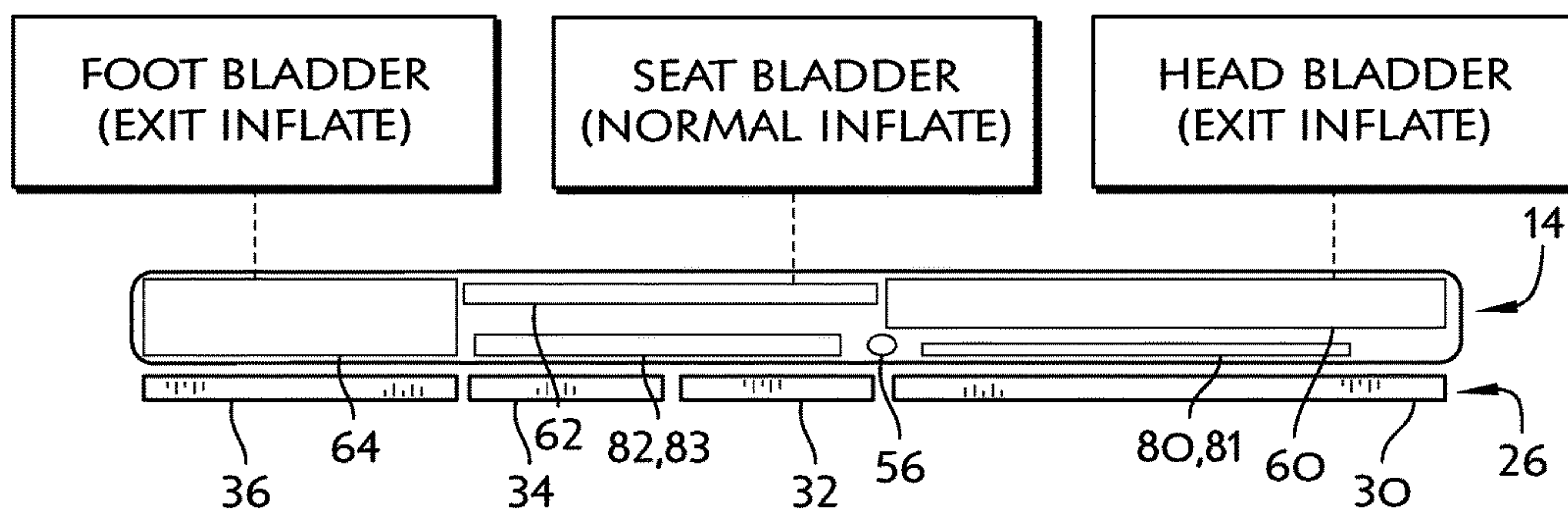


FIG. 17A

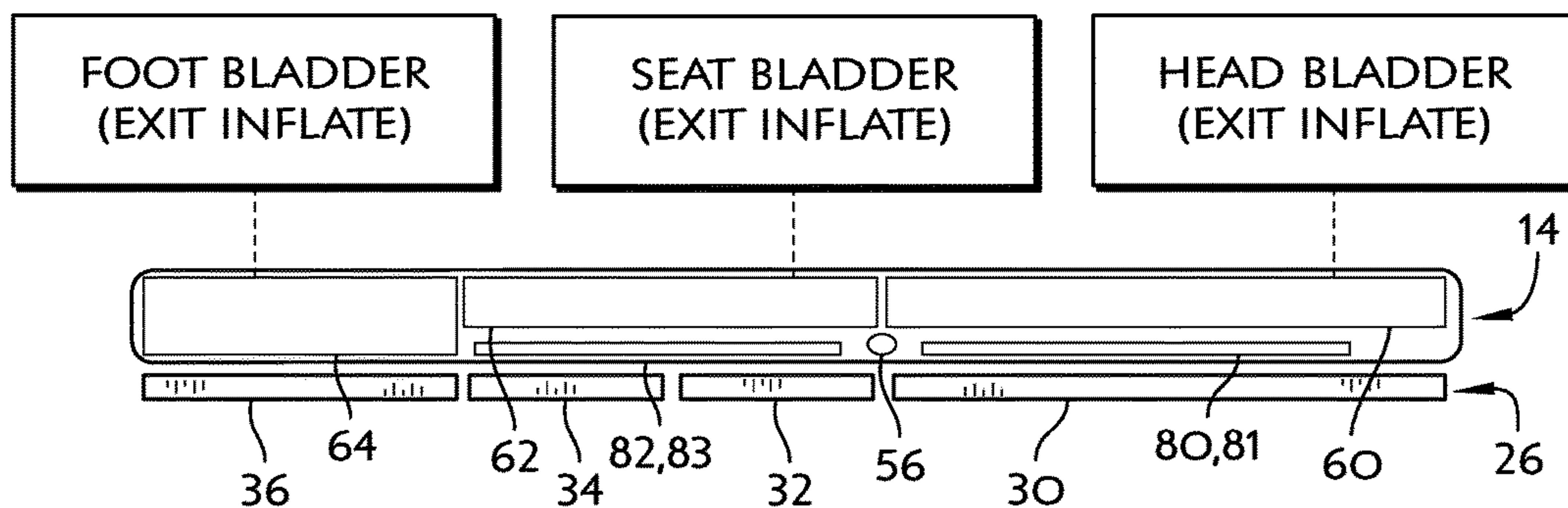


FIG. 18A

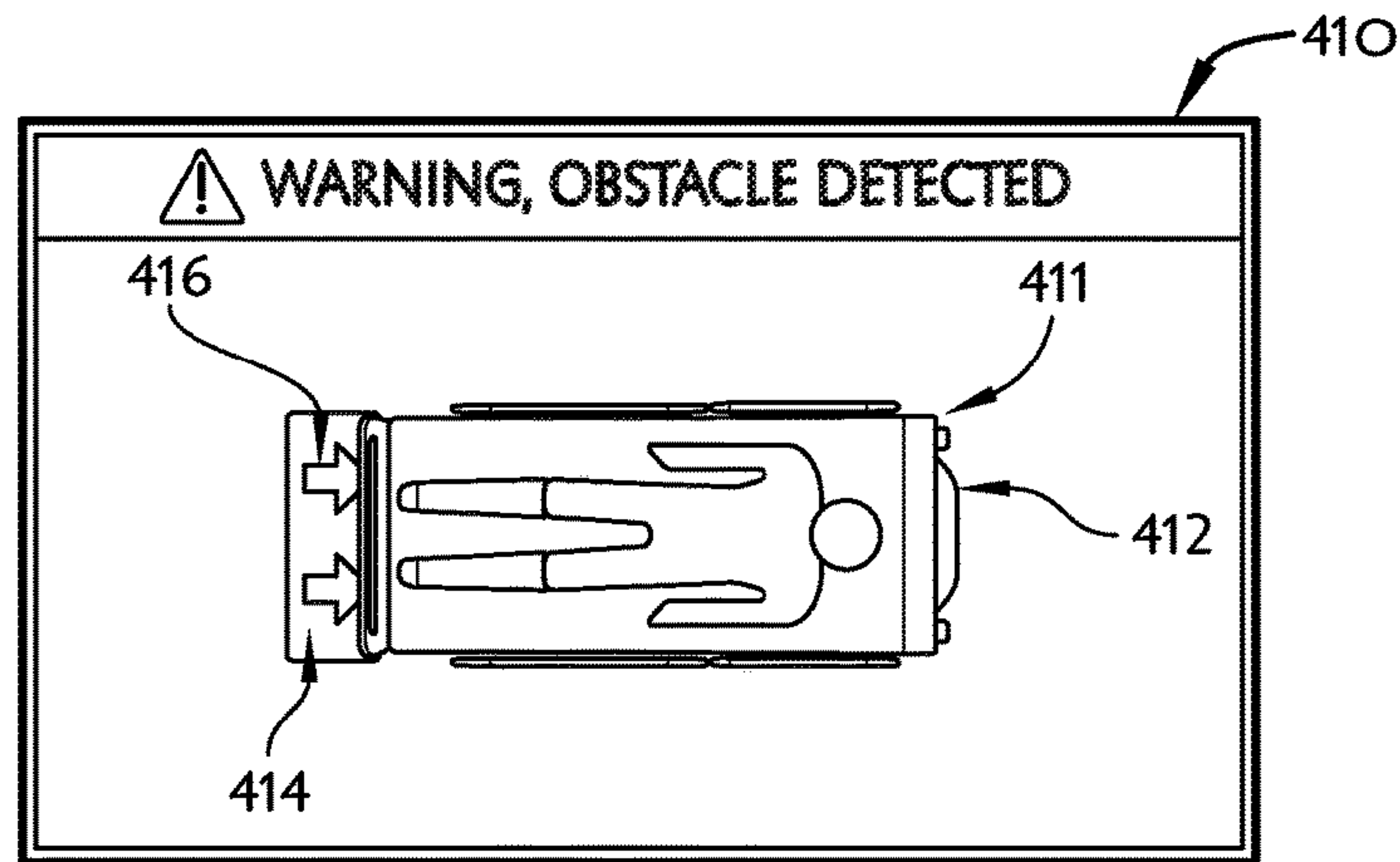


FIG. 17B

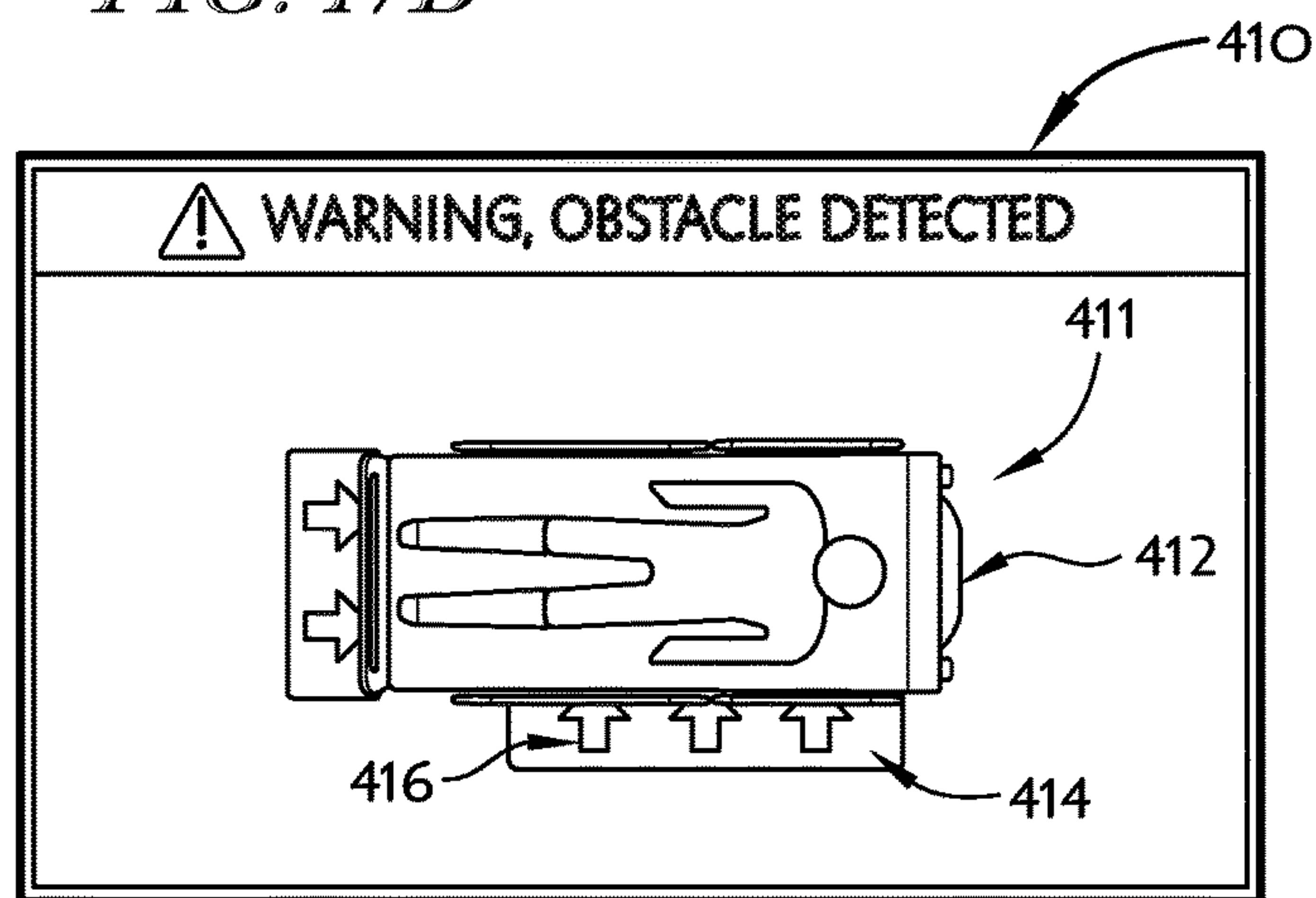


FIG. 18B

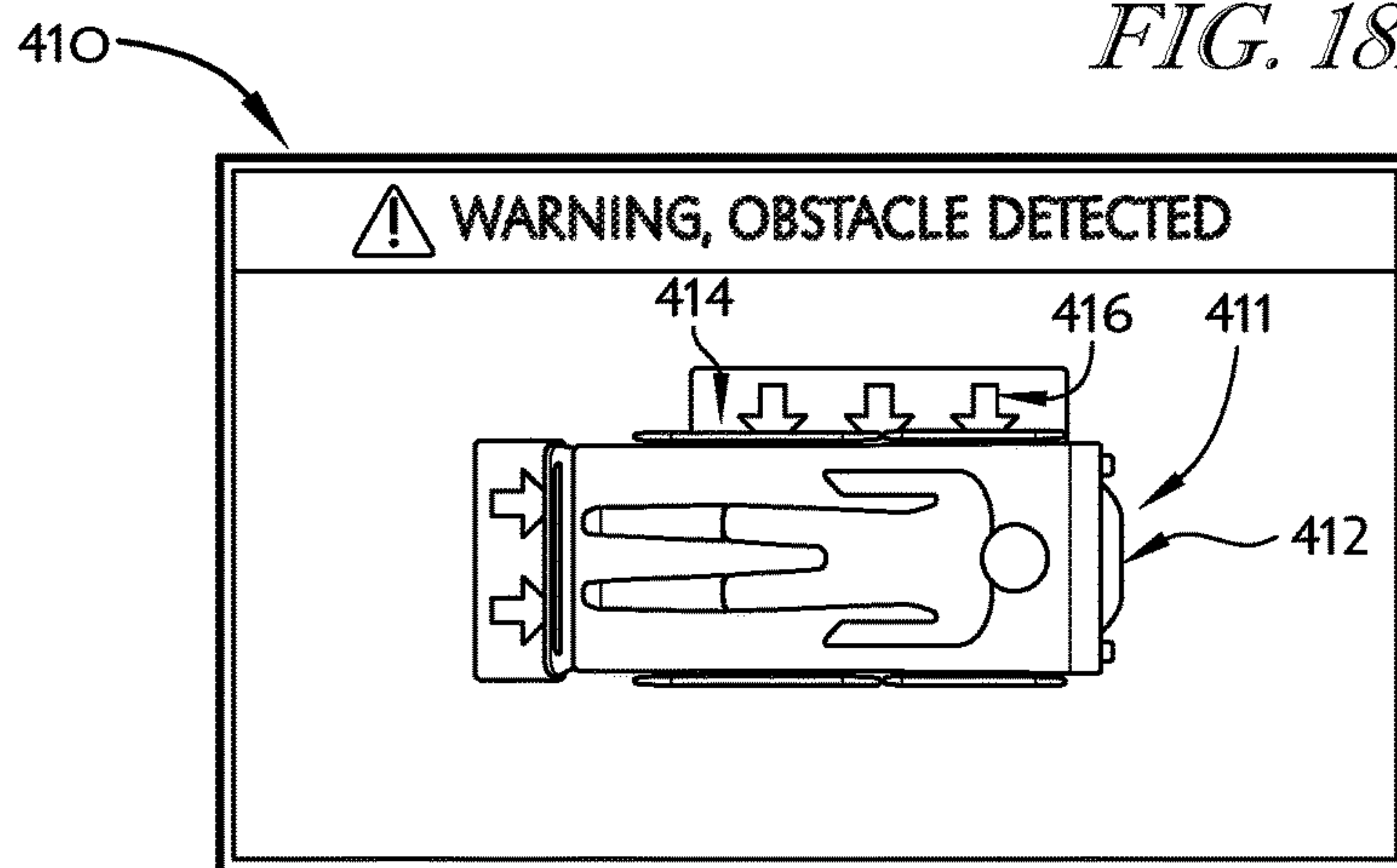


FIG. 19B



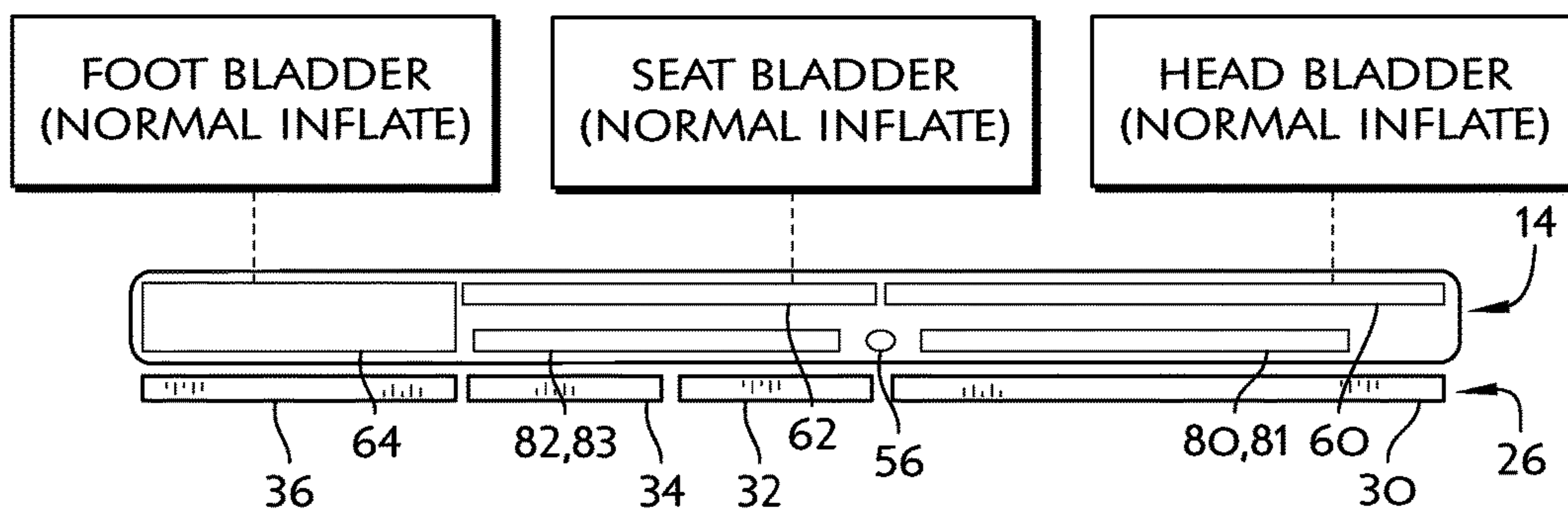


FIG. 19A

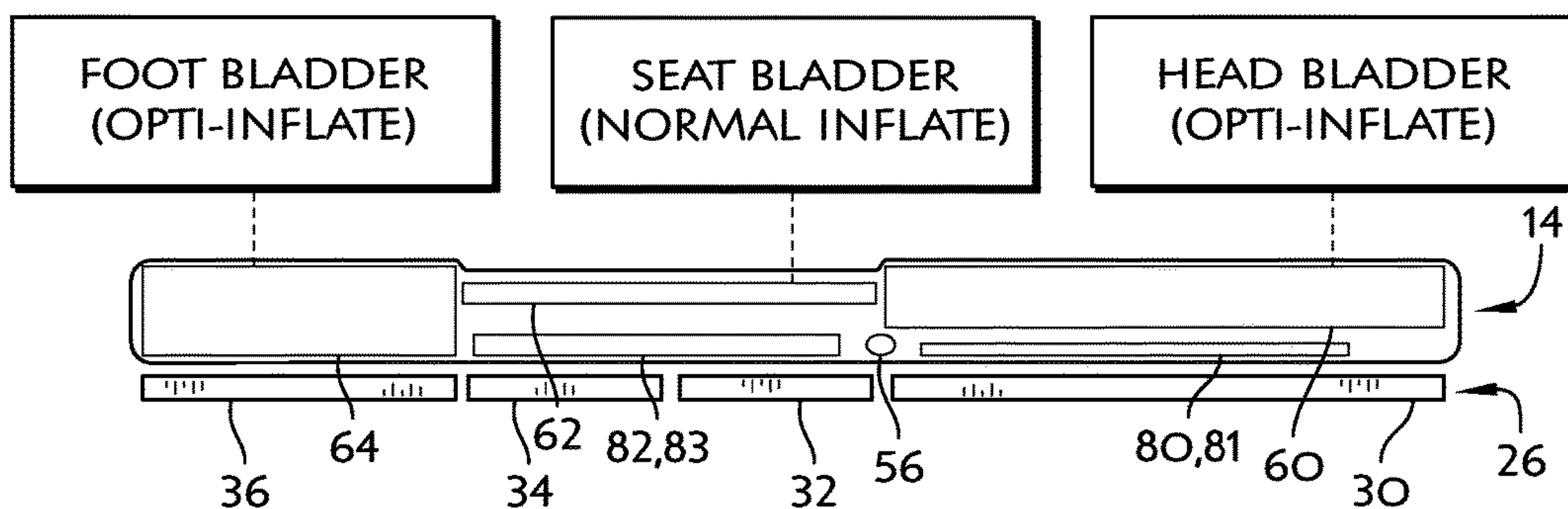


FIG. 20A

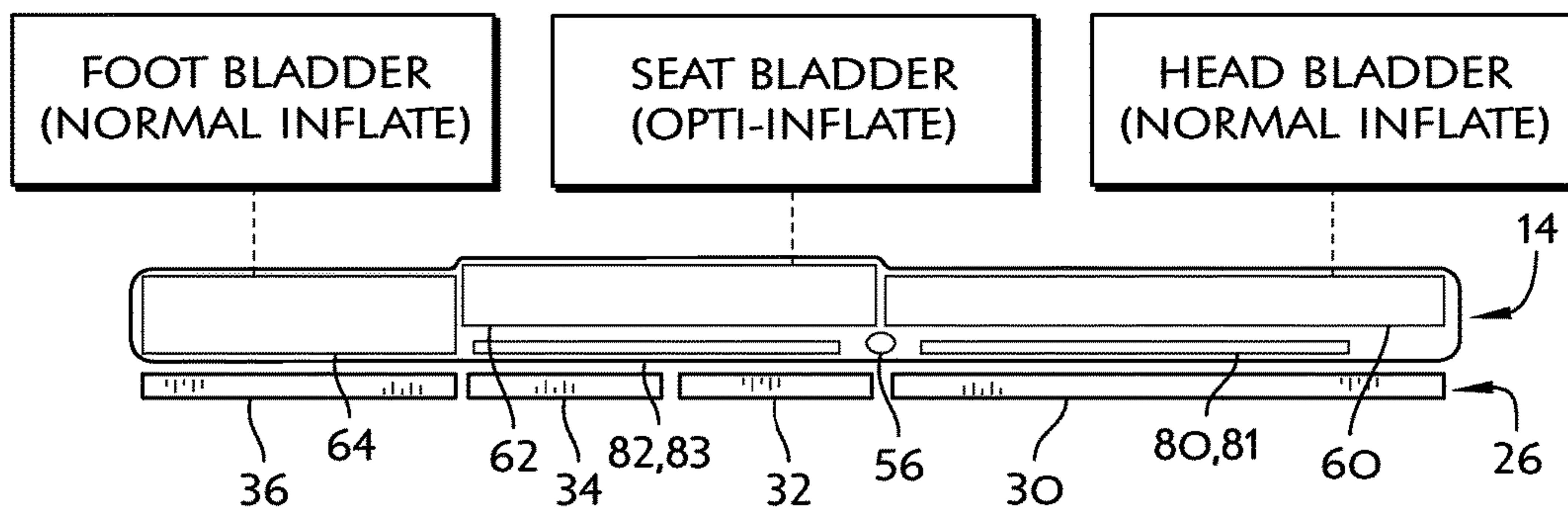


FIG. 21A

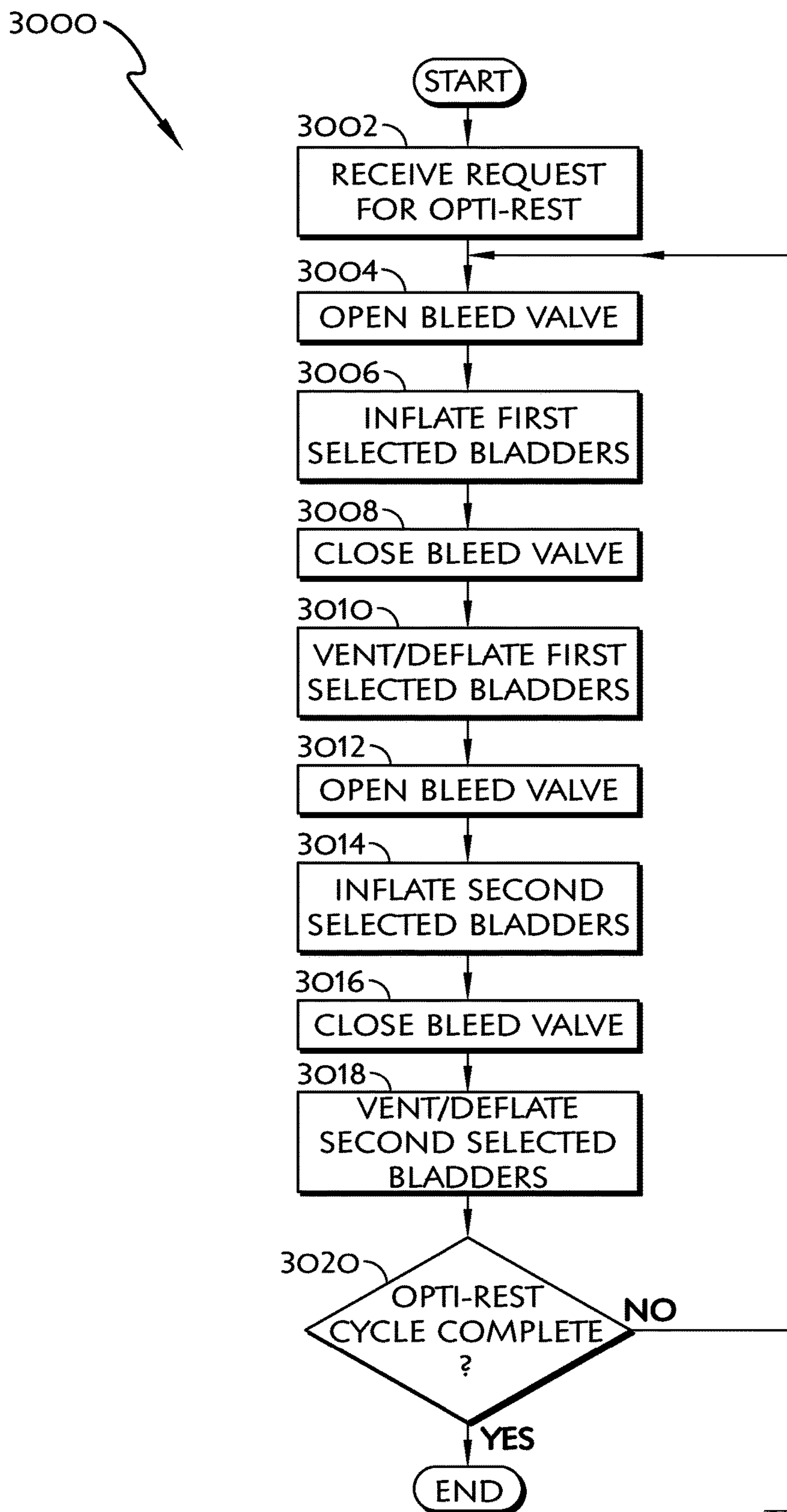


FIG. 22A



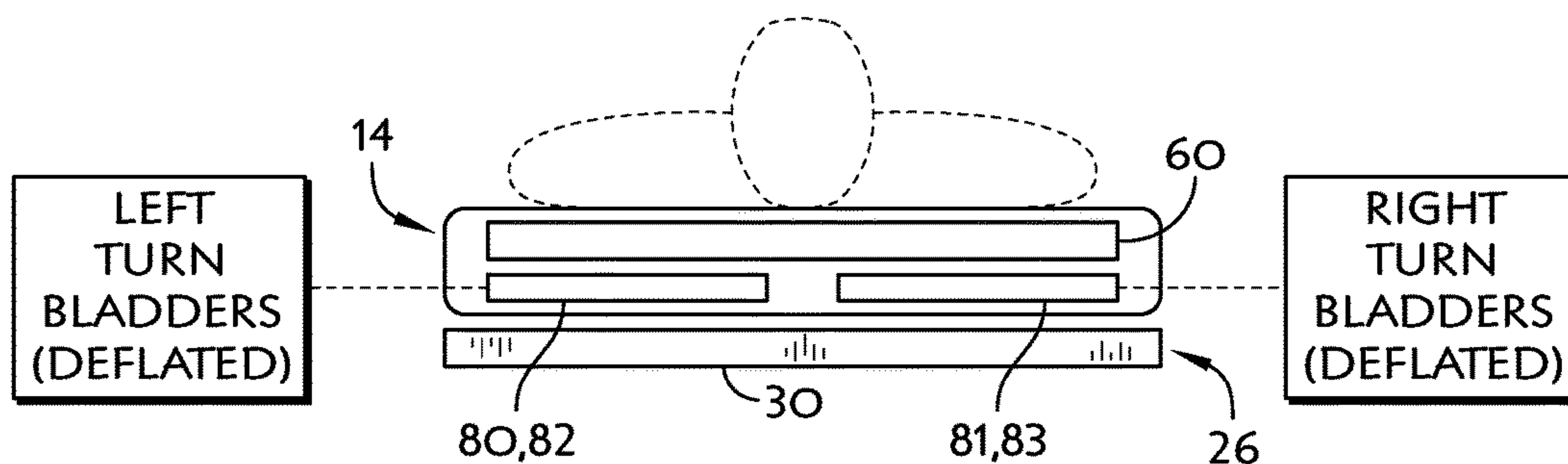


FIG. 23A

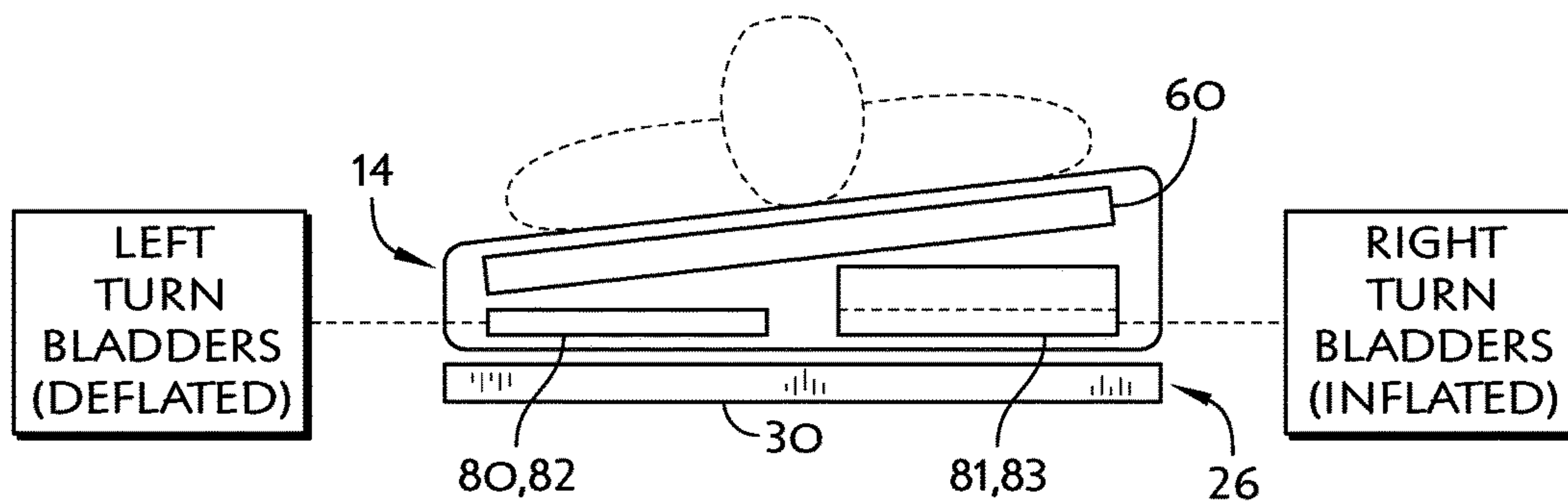


FIG. 24A

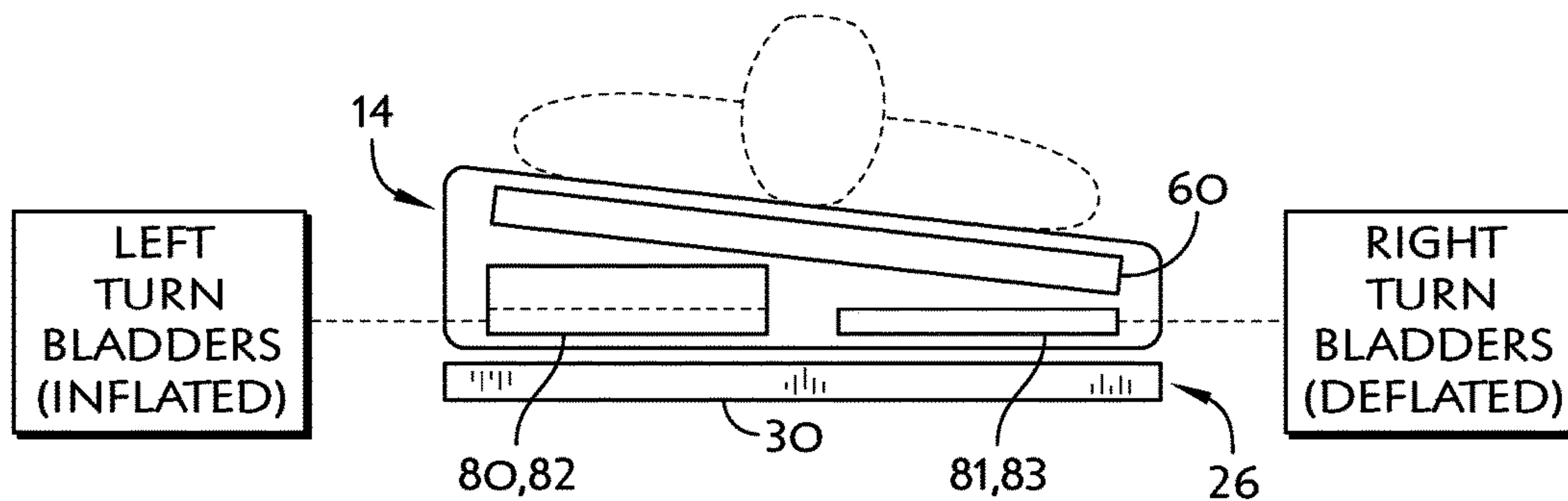


FIG. 25A

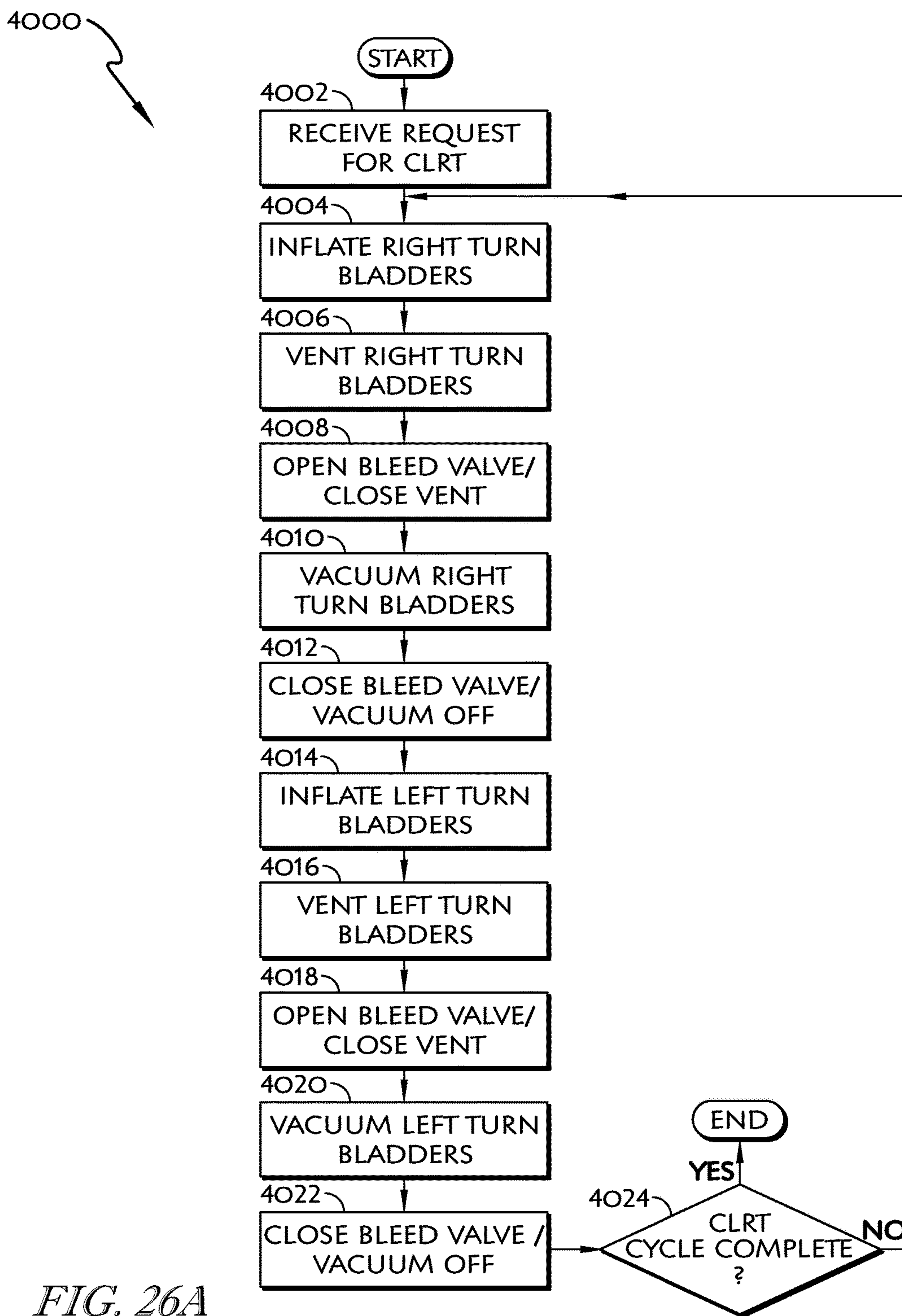


FIG. 26A



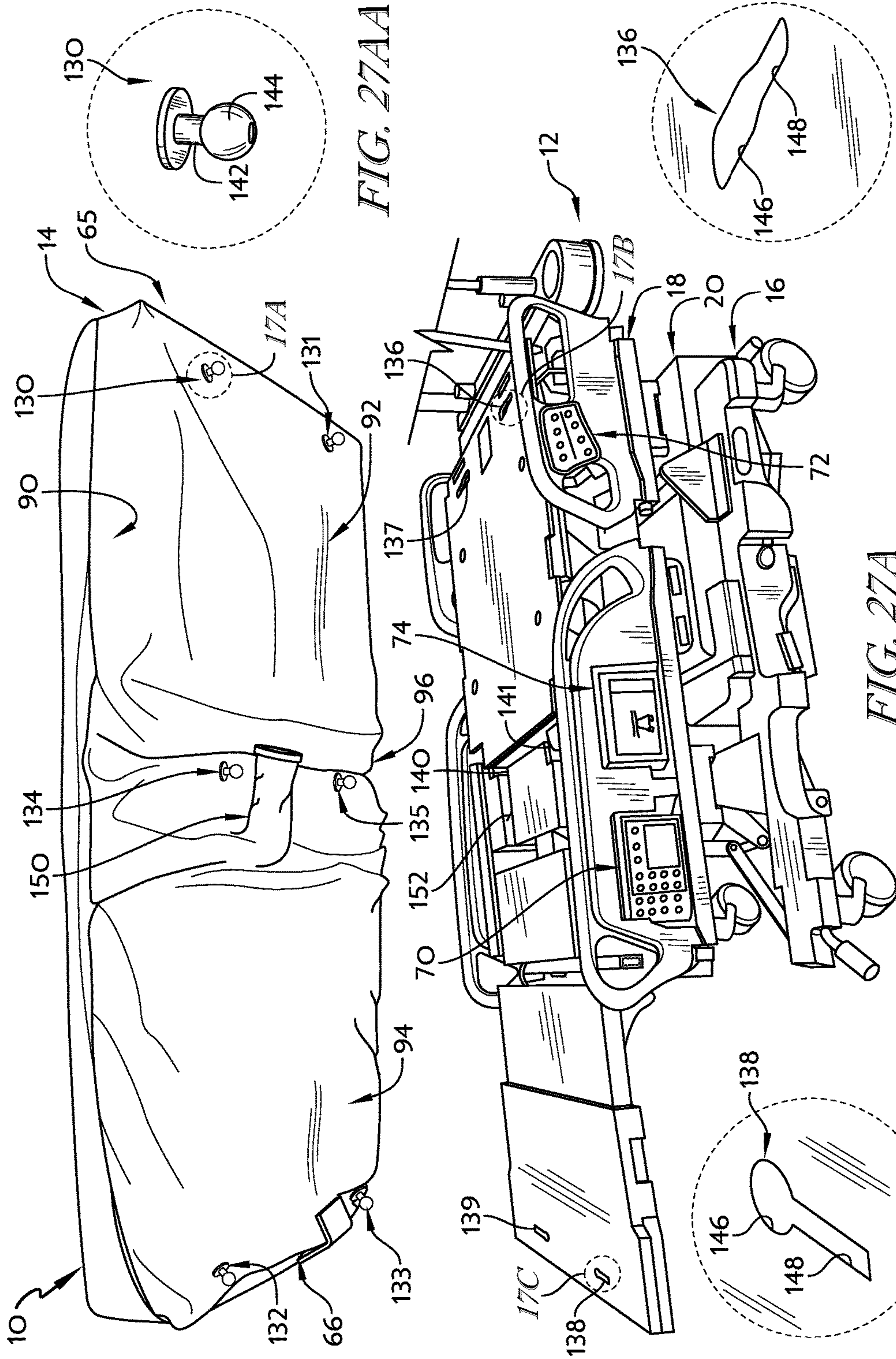


FIG. 27AA

FIG. 27BA

FIG. 27A

FIG. 27CA

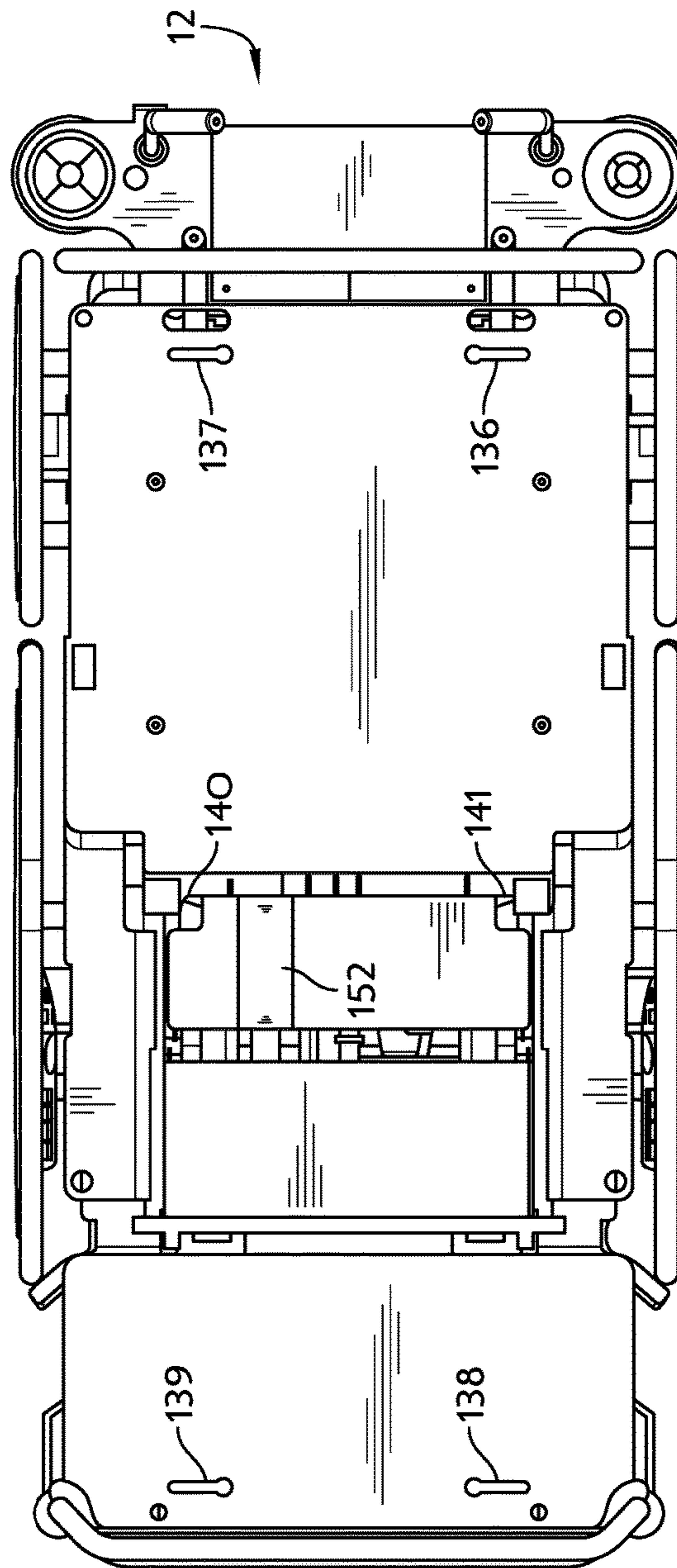
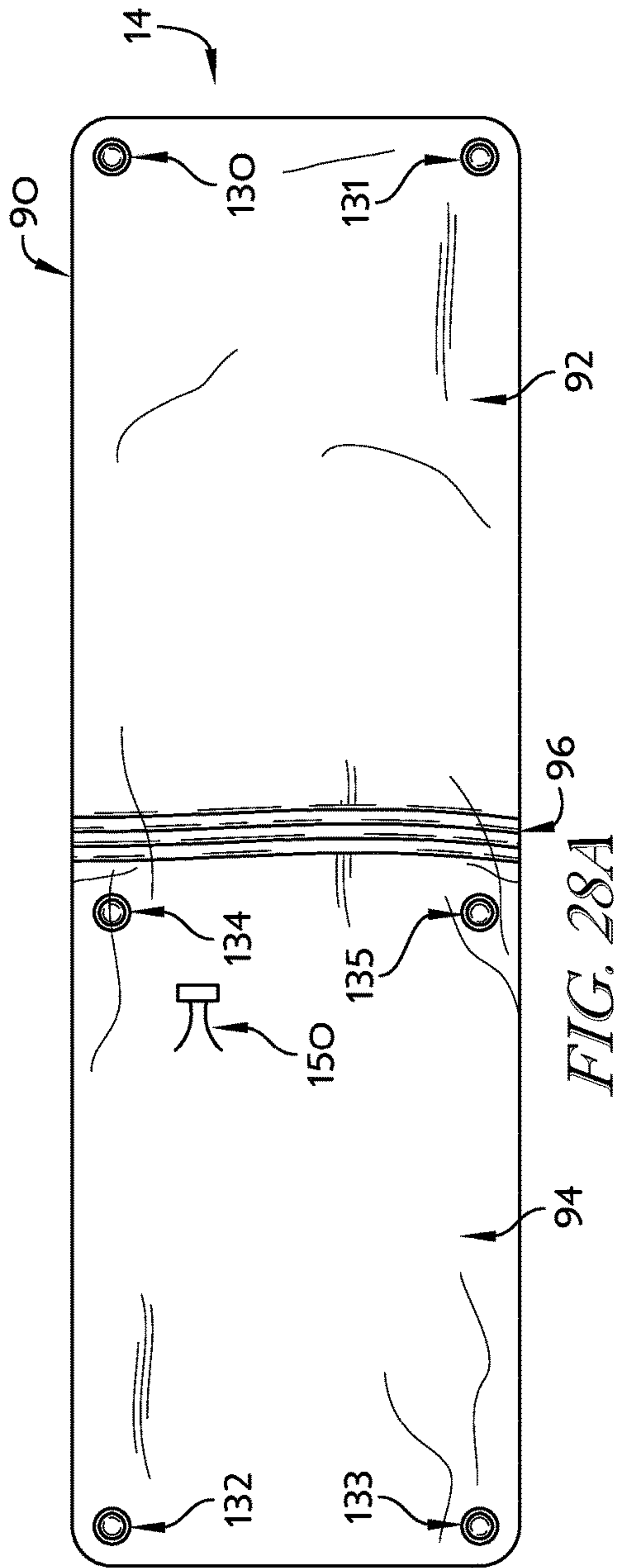


FIG. 29A





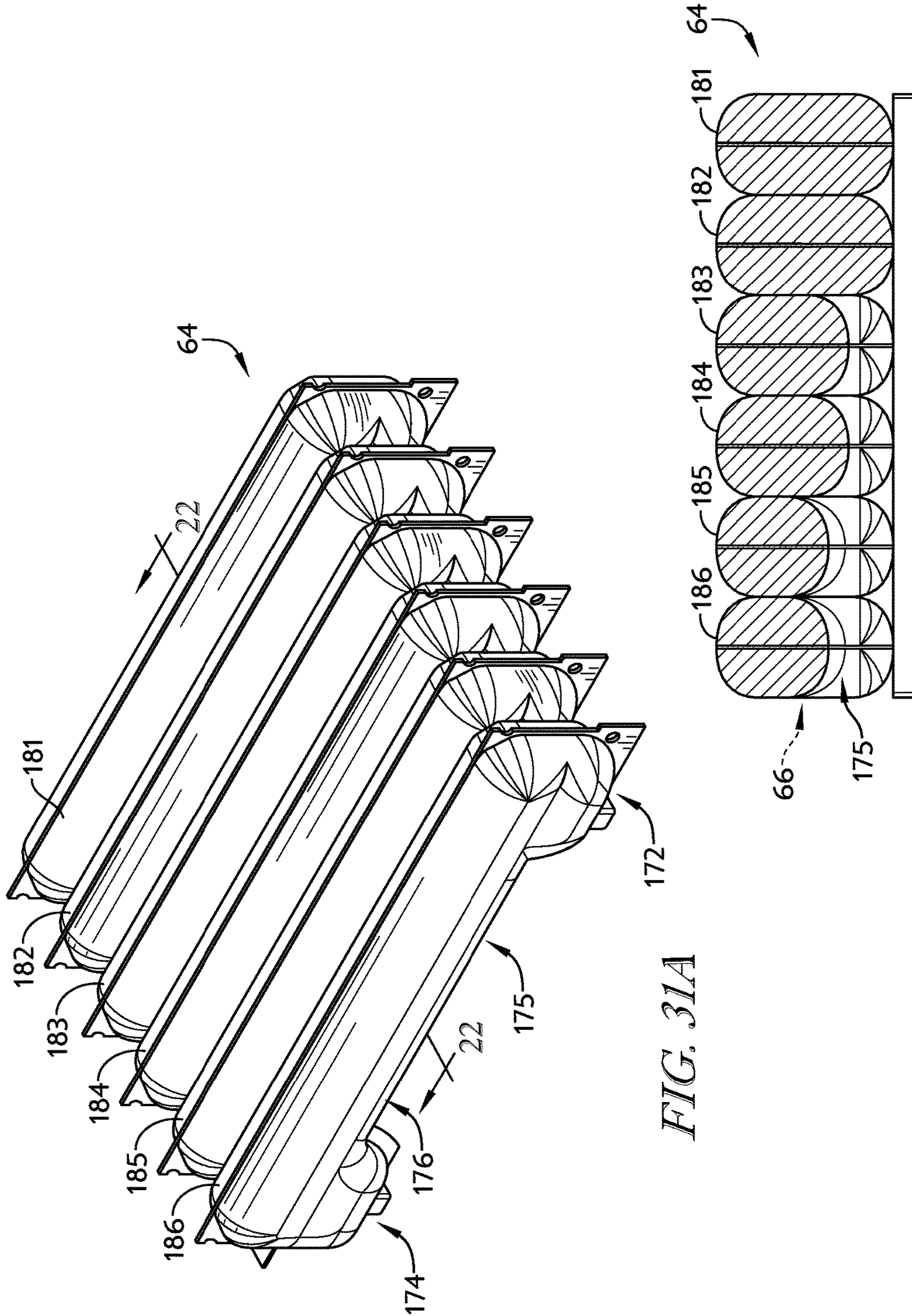


FIG. 31A

FIG. 32A



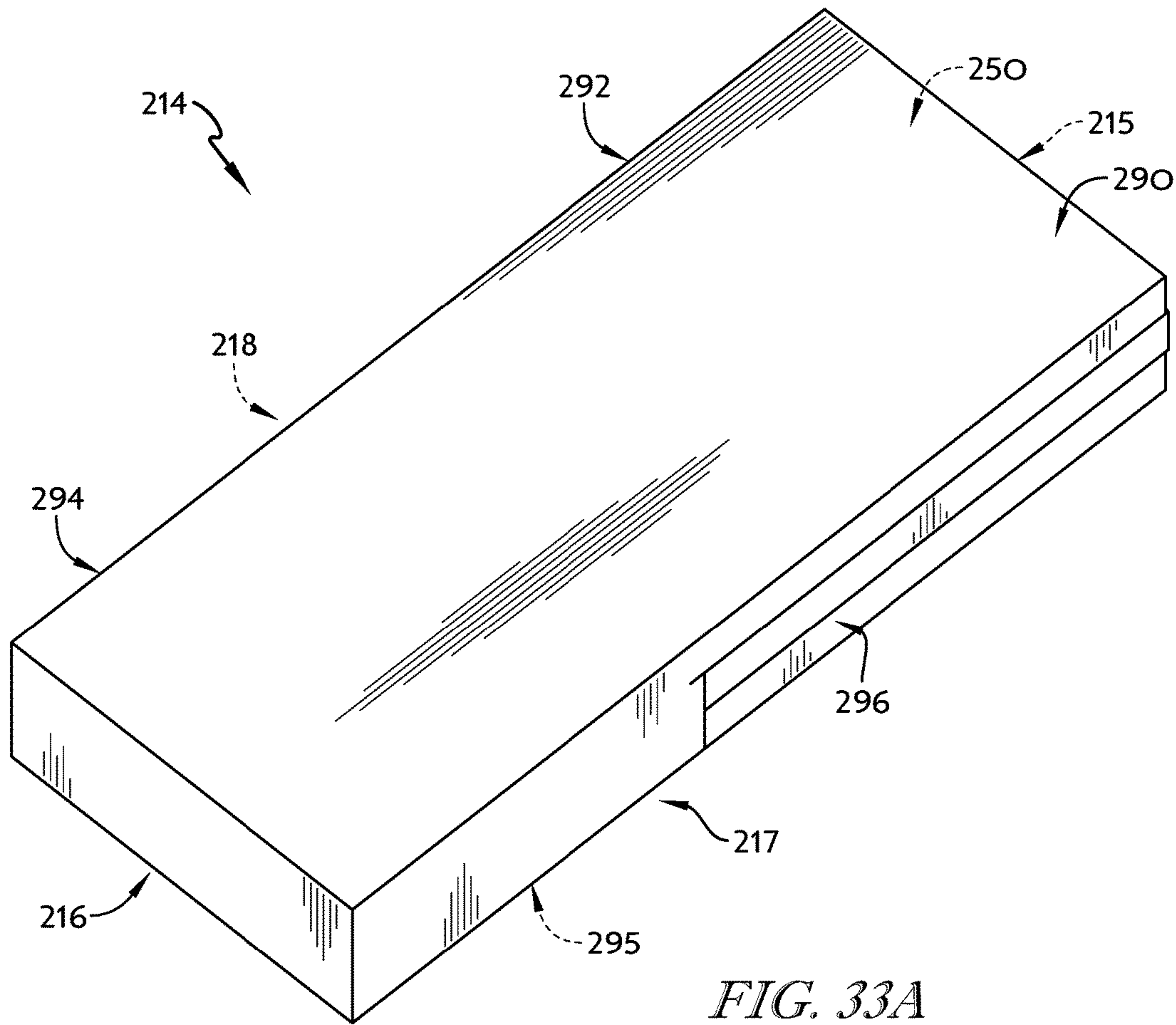


FIG. 33A

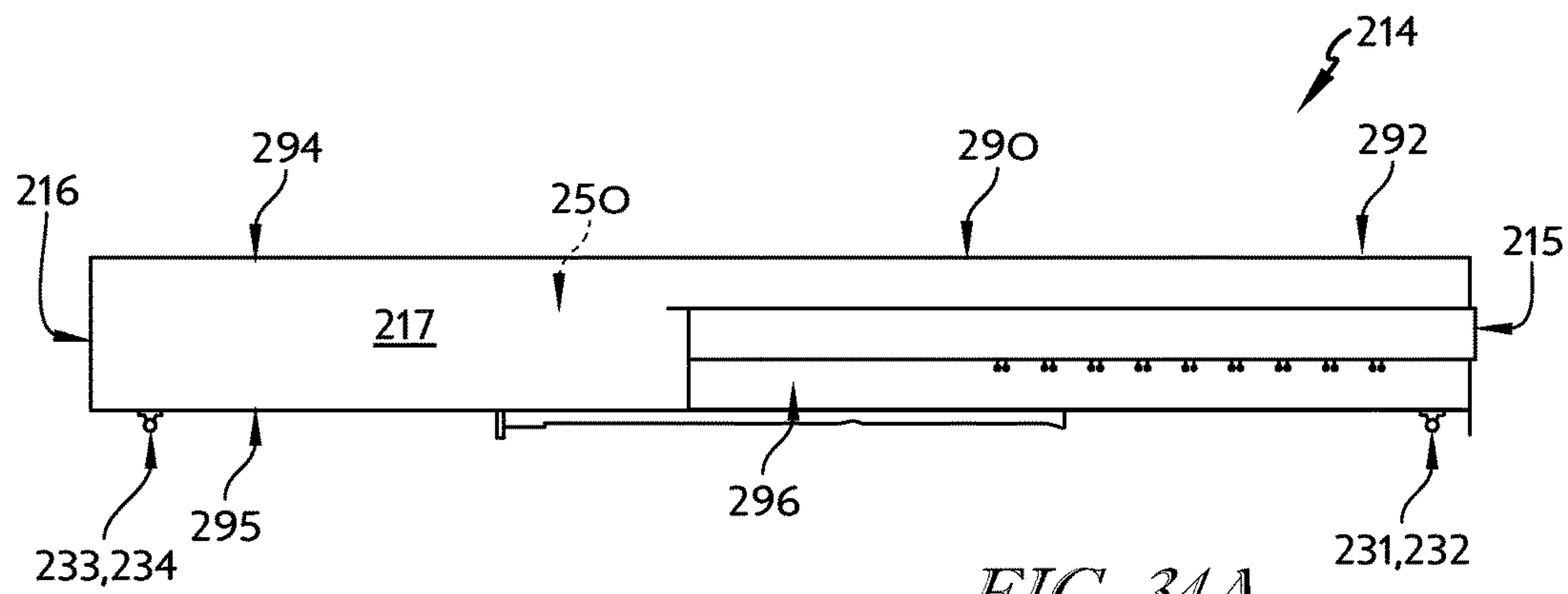


FIG. 34A

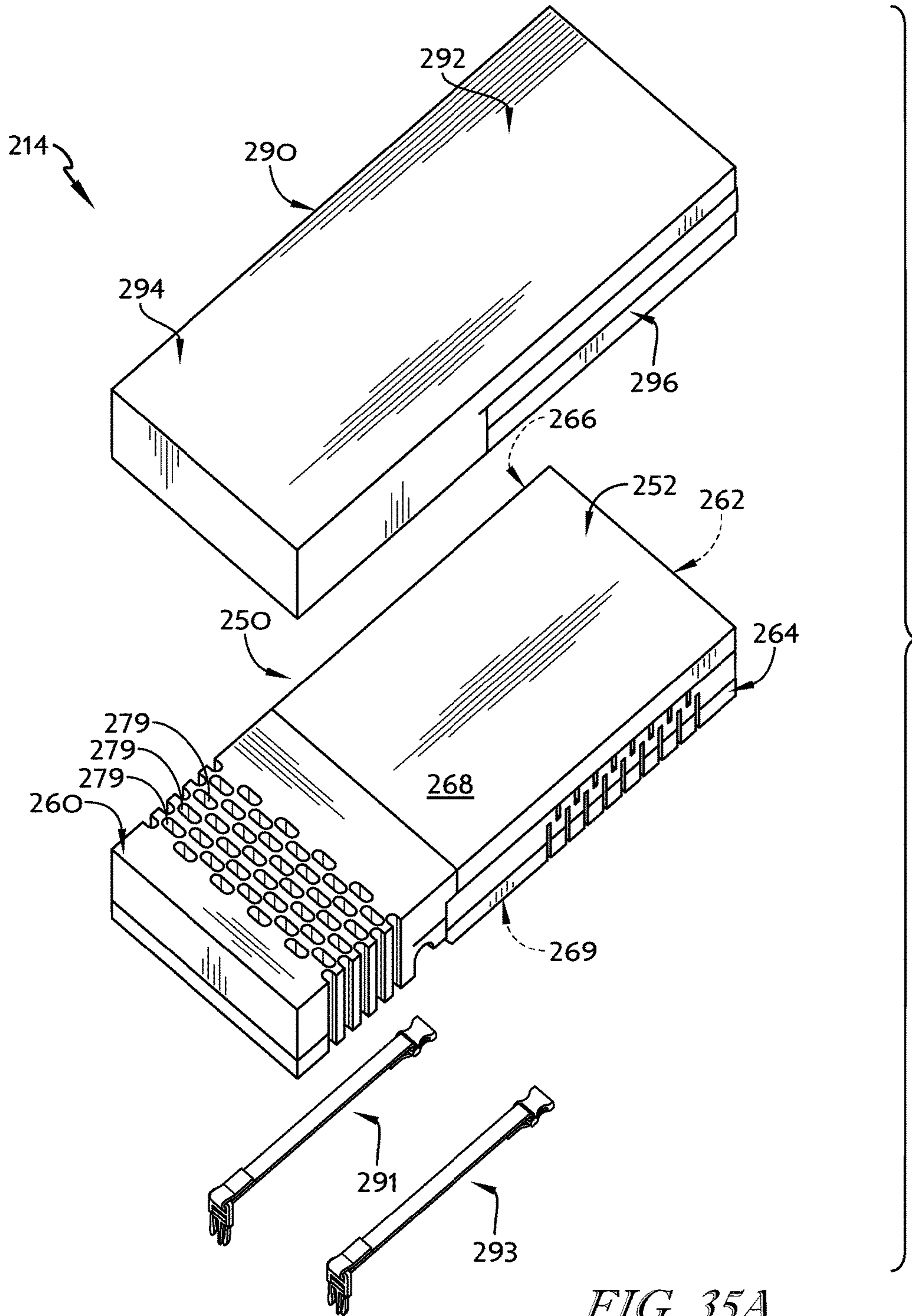


FIG. 35A

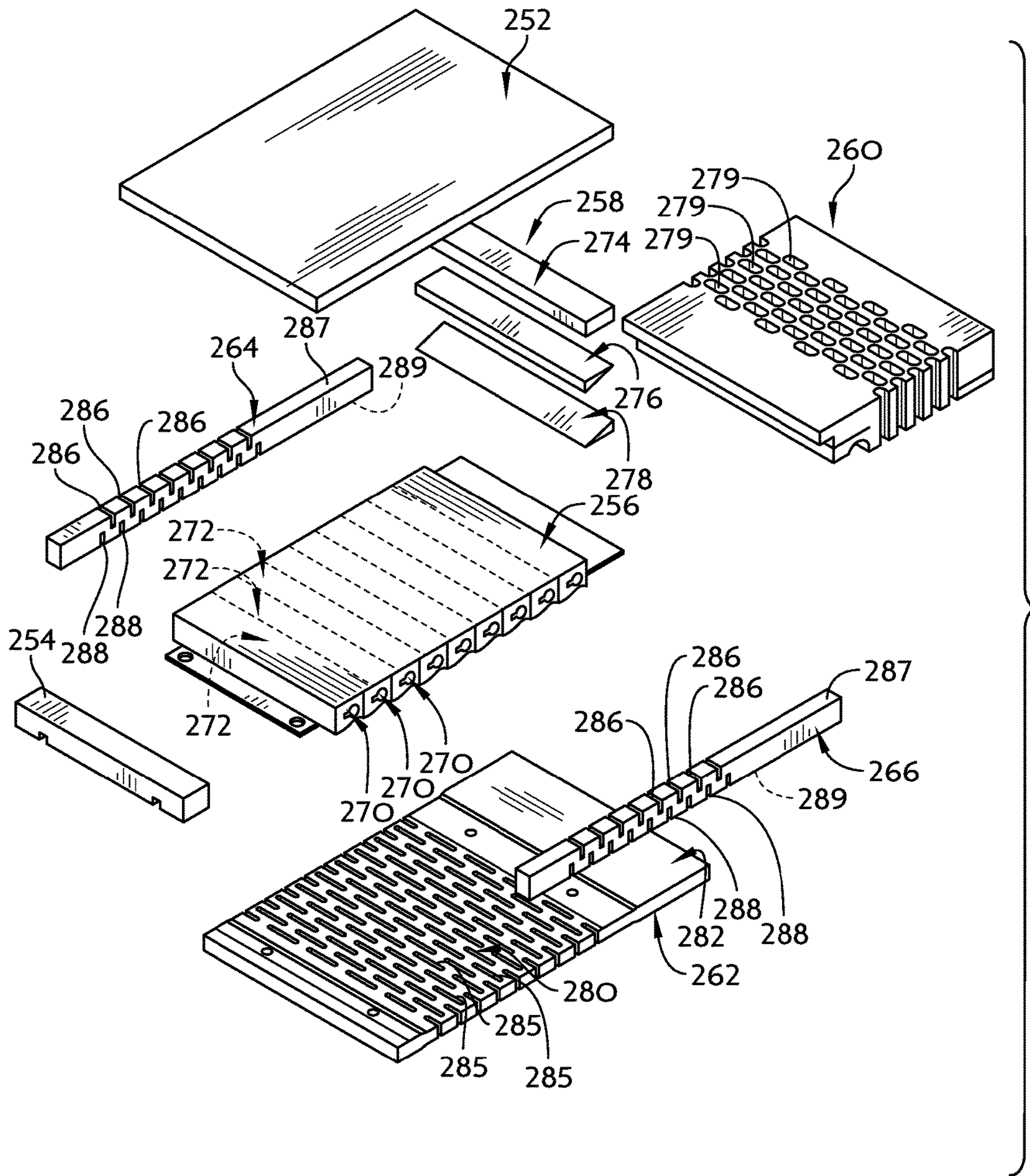


FIG. 36A



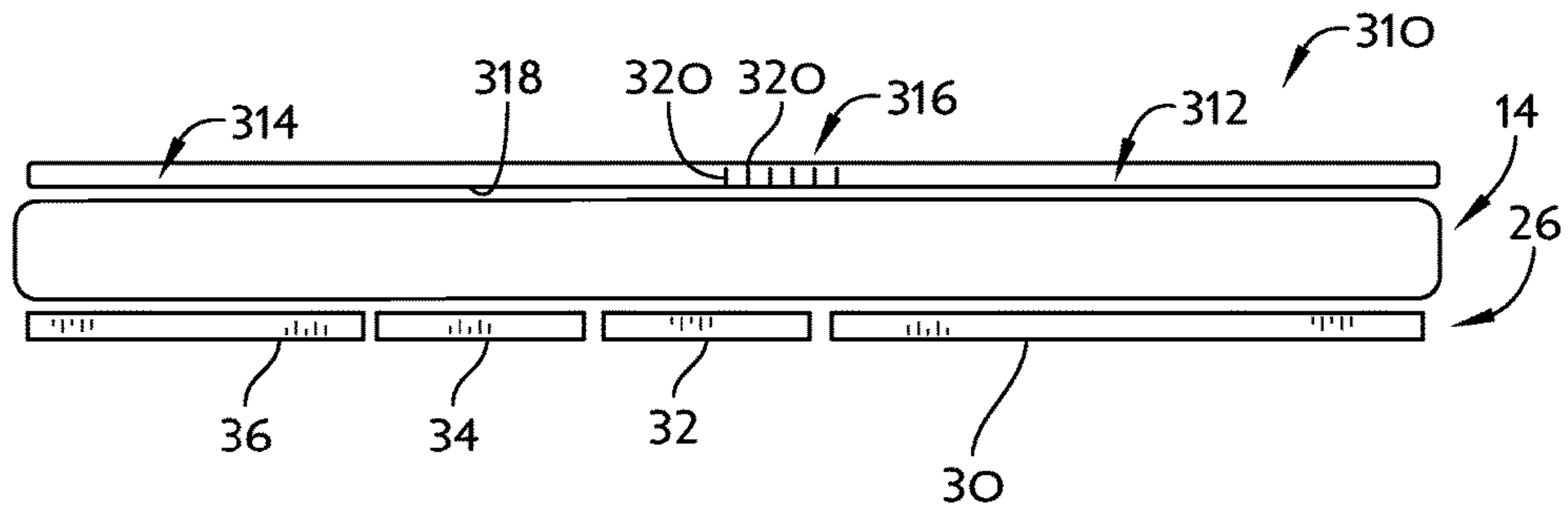


FIG. 37A

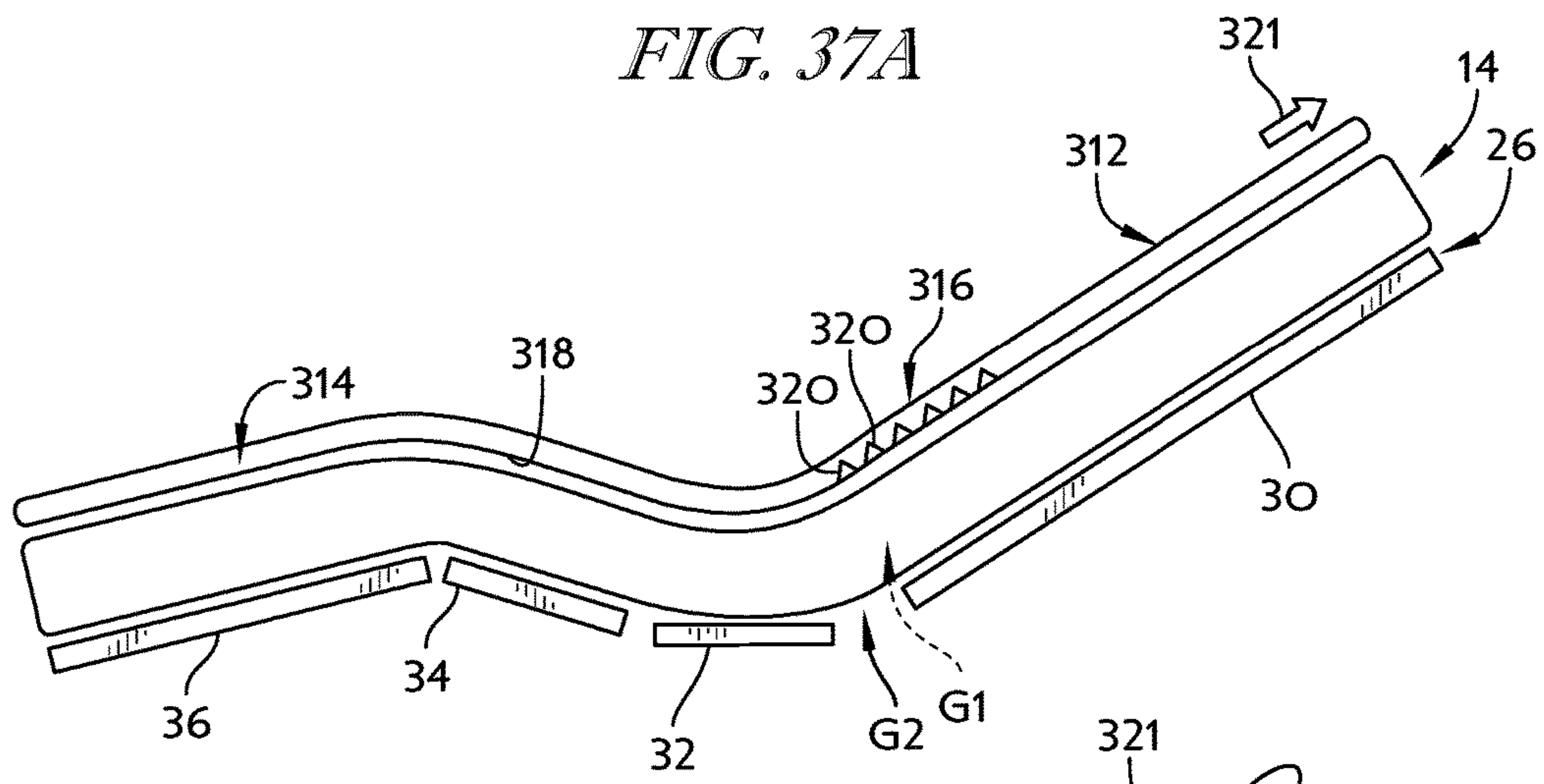


FIG. 38A

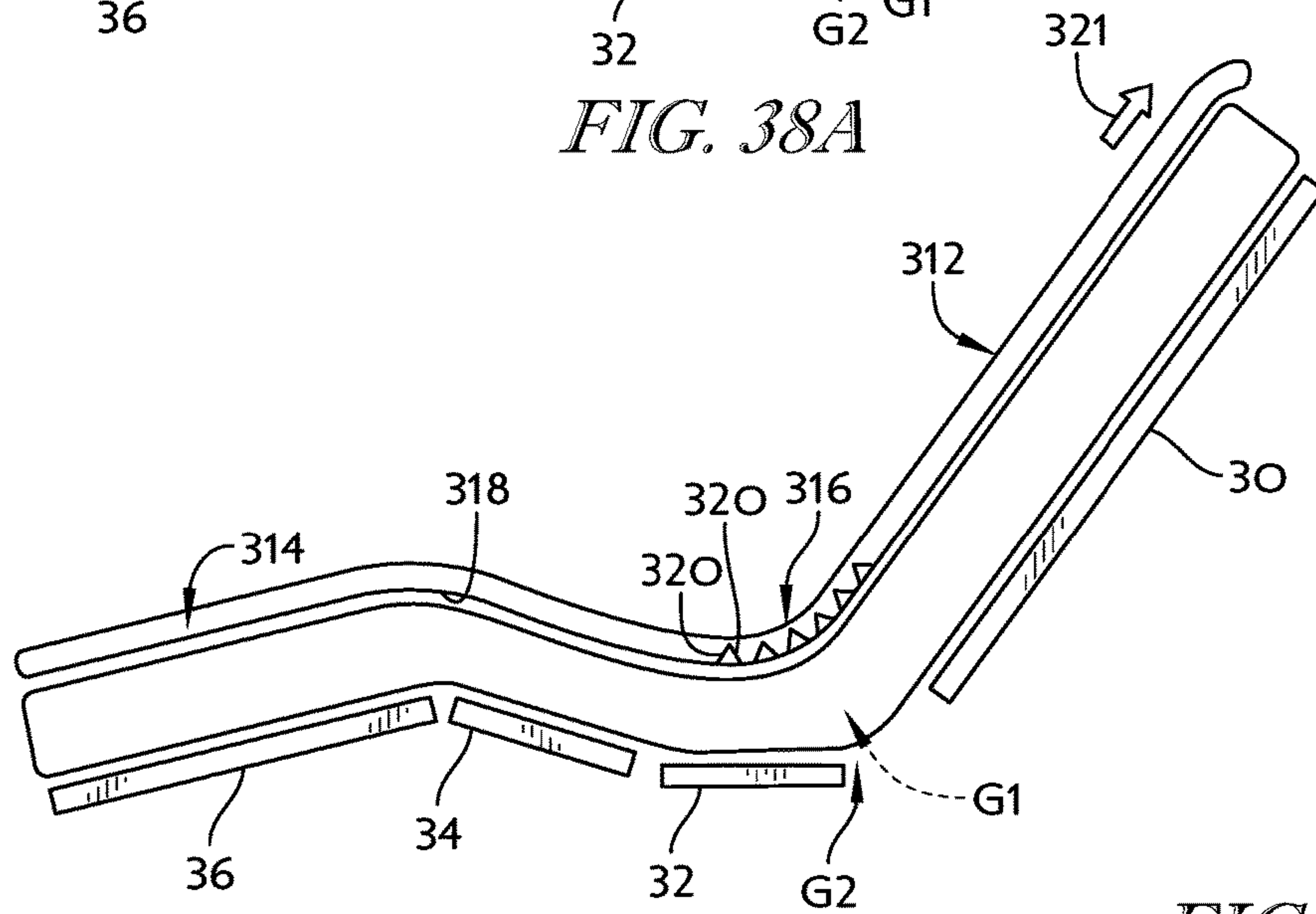


FIG. 39A

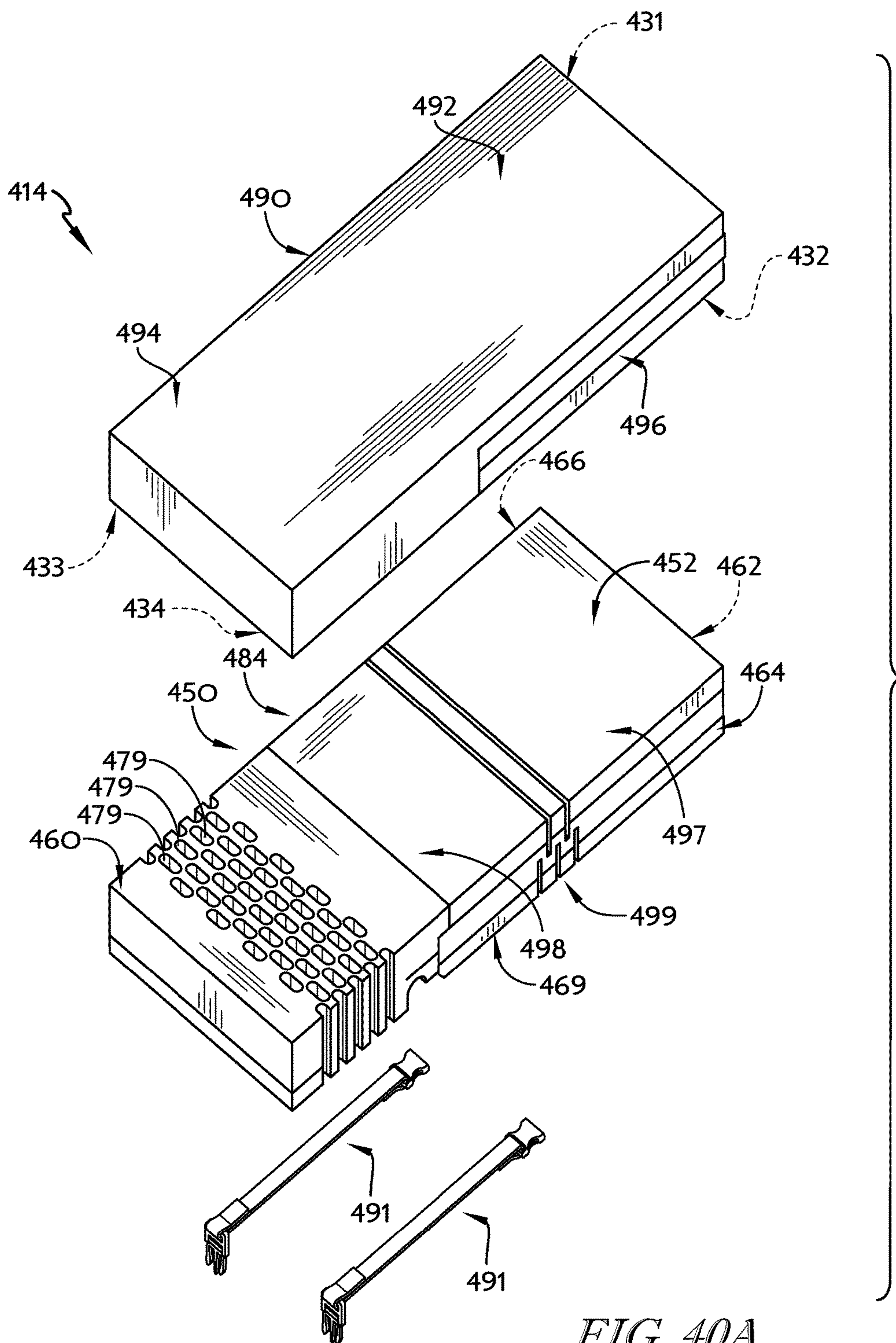


FIG. 40A

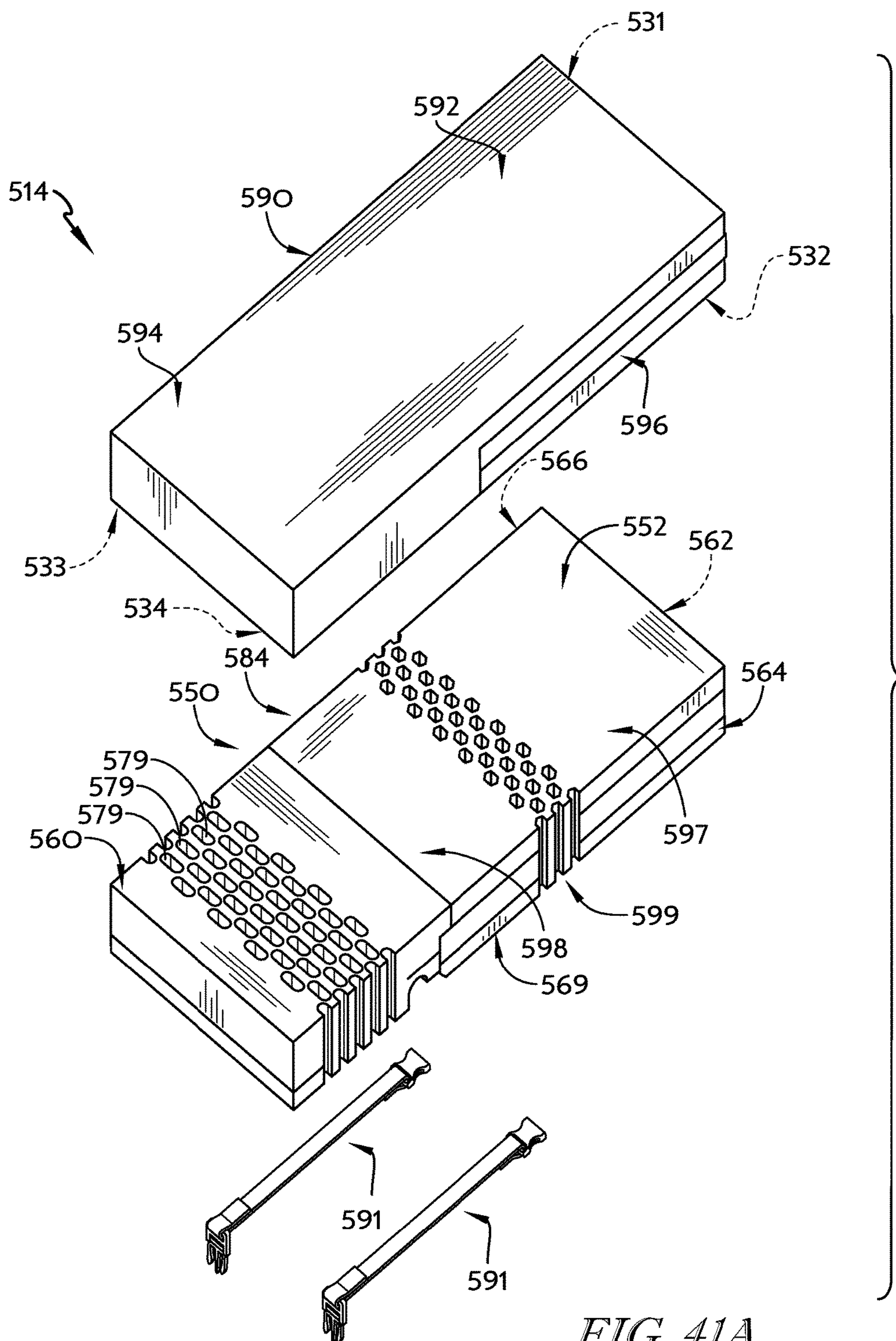


FIG. 41A



## PATIENT SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF USE

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a U.S. national counterpart application of international application serial no. PCT/US2013/046796 filed Jun. 20, 2013, which claims the benefit, under 35 U.S.C. §119(e), of U.S. Provisional Application Nos. 61/662,711 filed Jun. 21, 2012, 61/663,311 filed Jun. 22, 2012, and 61/722,663 filed Nov. 5, 2012, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein. The present application further claims the benefit, under 35 U.S.C. §120, and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application Nos. 13/798,359 filed Mar. 13, 2013, and 13/828,186 filed Mar. 14, 2013, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

### PART A

#### Field Of The Disclosure

A patient support system includes a patient support apparatus and a support surface mounted on the patient support apparatus. The patient support apparatus is reconfigurable among a plurality of different configurations for supporting a patient on the support surface in a plurality of positions. The support surface is mounted on the patient support apparatus to move in response to reconfiguration of the patient support apparatus.

### BACKGROUND

The present disclosure is related to patient support systems and methods of using patient support systems. Specifically, the present disclosure is related to a patient support system embodied as a hospital bed including a patient support apparatus (sometimes called a bed frame) and a support surface (sometimes called a mattress) mounted on the patient support apparatus.

Some modern hospital beds include patient support apparatuses that are reconfigurable to support a patient while laying flat or sitting up in bed. Some hospital beds include support surfaces that cushion a patient supported on the reconfigurable patient support apparatus. However, some support surfaces may be unable to properly cushion a patient when mounted on a patient support apparatus that is reconfigured via tilting, pivoting, expansion, and sliding of a multi-component deck.

### SUMMARY

The present application discloses one or more of the features recited in the appended claims and/or the following features which, alone or in any combination, may comprise patentable subject matter:

According to a first aspect of the present application, a patient support system may include a patient support apparatus, a support surface, and a controller. The patient support apparatus may include a moveable deck with a seat-deck section and a head-deck section. The head-deck section may be movable relative to the seat-deck section between a first position and a second position. In the first position, the head-deck section may be adjacent the seat-deck section. In the second position, the head-deck section may be spaced apart from the seat-deck section forming a gap between the seat-deck section and the head-deck section. The support

surface may be mounted on the patient support apparatus to cover the movable deck. The support surface may include a cover, a plurality of support bladders positioned in the cover, and a fill bladder positioned in the cover. The fill bladder may be arranged over the interface of the seat-deck section and the head-deck section. The controller may be coupled to the movable deck, the support bladders, and the fill bladder. The controller may be configured to inflate the fill bladder in response to movement of the head-deck section from the first position to the second position so that the fill bladder covers the gap formed between the seat-deck section and the head-deck section.

In some embodiments, the cover may include a head-end section, a foot-end section, and expandable folds coupled between the head-end section and the foot-end section. The expandable folds may be arranged over the interface of the seat-deck section and the head-deck section so that the cover extends over the gap formed between the seat-deck section and the head-deck section when the head-deck section is moved from the first position to the second position.

In some embodiments, the support surface may include a plurality of lugs coupled to a bottom side of the cover. The lugs may be configured to be received in lug-receiving apertures formed in the moveable deck when the support surface is mounted on the patient support apparatus. The lugs may include a stem and a ball, the ball spaced apart from the cover. The lug-receiving apertures may include at least one keyhole slot with a wide portion and a narrow portion.

In some embodiments, the support surface may include a trunk carrying pneumatic and electrical lines. The trunk may extend downwardly from a bottom surface of the cover to be received by the patient support apparatus when the support surface is mounted on the patient support apparatus. In some embodiments, the seat-deck section may be formed to include a channel sized to receive the trunk of the support surface when the support surface is mounted on the patient support apparatus.

In some embodiments, the movable deck may include a foot-deck section. The plurality of support bladders may include a head-support bladder arranged to extend over the head-deck section, a seat-support bladder arranged to extend over the seat-deck section, and a foot support bladder arranged to extend over the foot-deck section.

In some embodiments, the foot-support bladder may include a plurality of cells that cooperate to form a left rail section a right rail section and a central section. The central section may have a diminishing cross-sectional area to form a space under the central section defined between the left rail section, the right rail section, and the central section.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to actively deflate the fill bladder in response to movement of the head-deck section from the second position toward the first position. The controller may be configured to deflate the fill bladder for a predetermined time period in response to movement of the head-deck section from the second position toward the first position.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to determine a desired pressure for the fill bladder based on a position of the head-deck section after movement from the second position toward the first position. The desired pressure may be determined based on one of a predetermined equation and a lookup table. The lookup table may include a plurality of head-deck section positions and a corresponding plurality of fill bladder pressures.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to inflate the fill bladder if the actual pressure of the fill



bladder is less than the determined desired pressure and to deflate the fill bladder if the actual pressure in the fill bladder is greater than the determined desired pressure. The controller may be configured to passively deflate the fill bladder if the actual pressure in the fill bladder is greater than the determined desired pressure. The controller may be configured to actively deflate the fill bladder in response to movement of the head-deck section from the second position toward the first position.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a patient support surface may include a cover and a cushion. The cover may have a head end, a foot end, a left side, and a right side. The cushion may be encased in the cover and may include a first foam pad and a second foam pad and arranged below the first foam pad. The second foam pad may be formed to include a plurality of perforations extending through the second foam pad.

In some embodiments, the cushion may include a third foam pad extending from the foot end of the cover toward the head end of the cover. The second foam pad may be arranged between the third foam pad and the head end of the cover. The third foam pad may be formed to include a plurality of perforations.

In some embodiments, the cushion may include a first bolster arranged to extend along a first side of the second foam pad and a second bolster arranged along a second side of the second foam pad. The first and the second bolsters may each be formed to include slits extending upwardly from a bottom side of the left and the right bolsters toward a top side of the left and the right bolsters. The first and the second bolsters may each be formed to include slits extending downwardly from the top side of the left and the right bolsters toward the bottom side of the left and the right bolsters.

In some embodiments, the cover may include a head section, a foot section, and an expandable section coupled between the head section and the foot section. The expandable section may include an elastic material arranged to extend from the left side to the right side of the cover over a portion of a bottom surface of the cover. The expandable section may include a plurality of expandable folds arranged to extend from the left side to the right side of the cover over a portion of a bottom surface of the cover.

In some embodiments, the patient support surface may include a plurality of lugs extending downwardly from the cover. Each lug may include a stem extending from the cover and a ball spaced apart from the cover.

In some embodiments, a patient support surface may include an overlay arranged to extend over a top side of the cover. The overlay may include a head portion, a foot portion, and an expandable portion. The head portion may be arranged to extend from the head end of the cover toward the foot end of the cover. The foot portion may be arranged to extend from the foot end of the cover toward the head end of the cover. The expandable portion may be coupled between the head portion and the foot portion. The expandable portion may include a plurality of expandable folds arranged to extend from a left side to a right side of the overlay over a portion of a bottom surface of the overlay.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a patient support system may include a patient support apparatus, a patient support surface, and a controller. The patient support apparatus may be movable from a first configuration to a second configuration. The patient support surface may be mounted on the patient support apparatus and may include a cover and a plurality of inflatable bladders encased in the cover. The controller may be configured to adjust the

pressure in at least one of the inflatable bladders during movement of the patient support apparatus from the first configuration to the second configuration, to monitor the pressure in the at least one of the inflatable bladders during movement of the patient support apparatus from the first position to the second position, and to adjust the speed of movement from the first configuration to the second configuration of the patient support apparatus based on the monitored pressure.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to stop movement from the first configuration to the second configuration of the patient support apparatus based on the monitored pressure if the rate of change of the monitored pressure is below a threshold. The controller may be configured to trigger an alarm if the rate of change of the monitored pressure is below a threshold.

In some embodiments, the first position may be a lie-flat configuration. The second position may be a chair-egress configuration.

In some embodiments, the patient support system may include a plurality of sensors configured to detect pressure in the plurality of bladders and the position of the patient support apparatus. The sensors may be coupled to the controller.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, A patient support system may include a patient support apparatus, a support surface, a valve box, and a controller. The patient support apparatus may include an articulatable deck movable from a lie-flat configuration to a chair-egress configuration and a footboard removably coupled to the deck. The support surface may include a seat-support bladder arranged to underlie the buttocks of a patient on the patient support system. The valve box may be coupled to the seat-support bladder and configured to selectively couple the seat-support bladder to the atmosphere so that the seat-support bladder deflates. The controller may be coupled to the valve box.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to operate the valve box to couple the seat-support bladder to the atmosphere in response to receipt of a chair-egress request for movement of the articulatable deck toward the chair-egress configuration, if the controller determines that the footboard is removed from the deck. The controller may be configured to open the vent valve if the controller determines that the footboard was removed from the deck within a predetermined time period.

In some embodiments, the patient support system may include an air source coupled to the controller. The air source may be coupled to the foot-support bladder. The controller may be configured to inflate the seat-support bladder in response to a request for movement of the articulatable deck from the flat position to the chair-egress configuration if the controller determines that the footboard is not removed from the deck.

In some embodiments, the support surface may include a foot-support bladder arranged to underlie the feet of a patient on the patient support system. The valve box may be coupled to the foot-support bladder and may be configured to selectively couple the seat-support bladder to the atmosphere so that the seat-support bladder deflates. The controller may be configured to operate the valve box to couple the foot-support bladder to the atmosphere in response to a request for movement of the articulatable deck from the flat position to the chair-egress configuration if the controller determines that the footboard was removed from the deck during the predetermined time period.



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In some embodiments, the support surface may include a boost bladder arranged to underlie the torso of a patient on the patient support system. The boost bladder may be coupled to the air source. The controller may be configured to operate the air source to inflate the boost bladder in response to receipt of a boost request when the deck is in the chair-egress configuration and the seat-support bladder is deflated. The boost request and the chair-egress request may be generated by a user pressing a single button.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a patient support system may include a support surface, an air source, and a controller. The support surface may include a head-support bladder, a seat-support bladder, and a foot-support bladder. The air source may be coupled to the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot support bladder. The controller may be coupled to the air source.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to inflate the head-support bladder to a head-bladder egress pressure and to inflate the foot-support bladder to a foot-bladder egress pressure in response to receipt of a side-egress request. The head-bladder egress pressure and the foot-bladder egress pressures may be based, at least in part, on a weight of a patient associated with the patient support system.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to inflate the seat-support bladder to a seat-bladder egress pressure in response to receipt of the side-egress request. The seat-bladder egress pressure may be based, at least in part, on a weight of a patient associated with the patient support system. The controller may be configured to inflate the head-support bladder to the head-bladder egress pressure and to inflate the foot-support bladder to the foot-bladder egress pressure before inflating the seat-support bladder to the seat-bladder egress pressure.

In some embodiments, the patient support system may include a patient support apparatus. The patient support apparatus may include a lower frame, an upper frame, and a lift system coupled to the lower frame and the lower frame to raise and lower the upper frame relative to the lower frame. The controller may be coupled to the lift system and may be configured to lower the upper frame relative to the lower frame in response to receipt of the side-egress request.

In some embodiments, the patient support system may include a patient support apparatus. The patient support apparatus may include a patient support apparatus including an articulatable deck that underlies the support surface. The articulatable deck may be movable between a lie-flat configuration in which a top side of the support surface is generally flat and a plurality of other positions in which the top side of the support surface is not flat. The controller may be coupled to the head-deck section. The controller may be configured to move the articulatable deck to the lie-flat configuration in response to receipt of the side-egress request.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a patient support system may include a support surface, an air source, a bleed valve, and a controller. The support surface may include a head-support bladder, a seat-support bladder, and a foot-support bladder. The air source may be coupled to the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder of the support surface. The bleed valve may be coupled to the air source. The bleed valve may be configured to be selectively opened to connect the air source to atmosphere. The controller may be coupled to the air source and the bleed valve.

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In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to open the bleed valve and to operate the air source to inflate at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder to inflate the at least one bladder to a therapy pressure. Accordingly, inflation may occur at an inflation rate slower than if the bleed valve was closed in response to receiving an alternating-pressure therapy request.

In some embodiments, the patient support system may also include a valve box. The valve box may be coupled to the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder and may be configured to selectively couple one or more of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder to the atmosphere.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to operate the valve box to couple the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder to the atmosphere. The controller may couple the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder to the atmosphere after the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder are inflated to the therapy pressure so that the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder deflates.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to open the bleed valve and to operate the air source to inflate another of the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder to inflate the other at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder to a therapy pressure. Accordingly, inflation may occur at an inflation rate slower than if the bleed valve was closed in response to receiving an alternating-pressure therapy request.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to operate the valve box to couple the other of the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder to the atmosphere. The controller may couple the other of the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder to the atmosphere after the other of the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder is inflated to the therapy pressure so that the other of the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder deflates.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to close the bleed valve when the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder reaches the therapy pressure. The bleed valve may be coupled between the support surface and the air source. The controller may be configured to operate the valve box to stop deflation of the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder when the at least one of the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot-support bladder reaches a baseline pressure established prior to inflation to the therapy pressure.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a patient support system may include a support surface, an air source, a bleed valve, and a controller. The support surface may include a right-turn inflatable cell and a left-turn inflatable cell. The air source may be coupled to the right-turn inflatable cell and the left-turn inflatable cell of the support surface. The air source may be configured to



actively inflate and actively deflate the right-turn inflatable cell and the left-turn inflatable cell. The bleed valve may be coupled to the air source, the bleed valve may also be configured to be selectively opened to connect the air source to the atmosphere. The controller may be coupled to the air source and the bleed valve.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to open the bleed valve and to operate the air source to actively deflate the right-turn inflatable cell. The controller may actively deflate the right-turn inflatable cell during the application of a lateral rotation therapy in which the controller operates the air source to actively inflate the right-turn inflatable cell and the left-turn inflatable cell to rotate a patient about a longitudinal axis of the support surface.

In some embodiments, the patient support system may also include a valve box. The valve box may be coupled to the right-turn inflatable cell and may be configured to selectively couple the right-turn inflatable cell to the atmosphere to passively deflate the right-turn inflatable cell.

In some embodiments, the controller may be coupled to the valve box. The controller may be configured to operate the valve box to couple the right-turn inflatable cell to the atmosphere to passively deflate the right-turn inflatable cell. The controller may be configured to operate the valve box to couple the right-turn inflatable cell to the atmosphere to passively deflate the right-turn inflatable cell before opening the bleed valve and operating the air source to actively deflate the right-turn inflatable cell.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to open the bleed valve and to operate the air source to actively deflate the left-turn inflatable cell. In some embodiments, The patient support system may also include a valve box. The valve box may be coupled to the left-turn inflatable cell and may be configured to selectively couple the left-turn inflatable cell to the atmosphere to passively deflate the left-turn inflatable cell. The controller may be coupled to the valve box. The controller may be configured to operate the valve box to couple the left-turn inflatable cell to the atmosphere to passively deflate the left-turn inflatable cell. The controller may be configured to operate the valve box to couple the left-turn inflatable cell to the atmosphere before opening the bleed valve and operating the air source to actively deflate the left-turn inflatable cell.

In some embodiments, the right-turn inflatable cell may include a right head-turn bladder arranged to underlie the right side of a patient torso when a patient is supported on the support surface and a right seat-turn bladder arranged to underlie a right side of a patient's seat when a patient is supported on the support surface. The right head-turn bladder may be pneumatically coupled to the right seat-turn bladder and is moveable away from the right seat-turn bladder.

In some embodiments, the left-turn inflatable cell may include a left head-turn bladder arranged to underlie the left side of a patient torso when a patient is supported on the support surface and a left seat-turn bladder arranged to underlie a left side of a patient's seat when a patient is supported on the support surface. The left head-turn bladder may be pneumatically coupled to the left seat-turn bladder and is moveable away from the left seat-turn bladder.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a patient support surface may include a cover and a cushion. The cushion may be encased in the cover. The cushion may include a first foam pad having a head section, a seat section, and an expandable section coupled between the head section

and the seat section. The expandable section may be configured to allow the head section to move away from the seat section.

In some embodiments, the expandable section may be a serpentine foam band configured to expand when the head section moves away from the seat section. The expandable section may include a honeycombed foam section forming a plurality of holes extending through the cushion from a top side to a bottom side of the cushion. The first pad may be a monolithic foam component.

In some embodiments, the cushion may include a second foam pad coupled to the seat section of the first foam pad. The second foam pad may be formed to include a plurality of perforations extending through the second foam pad.

In some embodiments, the support surface may include a plurality of lugs coupled to the cover and adapted to couple the support surface to a patient support apparatus. Each lug may include a stem and a ball coupled to the stem. Each ball may be spaced apart from the cover. Each lug may be coupled to a bottom side of the cover.

Additional features, which alone or in combination with any other feature(s), including those listed above and those listed in the claims, may comprise patentable subject matter and will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon consideration of the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments exemplifying the best mode of carrying out the invention as presently perceived.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The detailed description particularly refers to the accompanying figures in which:

FIG. 1A is a perspective view of a patient support system including a patient support apparatus with a movable deck arranged in a partially-inclined configuration and a support surface mounted on the deck of patient support apparatus;

FIG. 2AA is a diagrammatic view of the patient support system of FIG. 1A showing that the patient support apparatus includes an air source and a controller, and showing that the support surface includes a valve box and a plurality of bladders coupled to the valve box;

FIG. 2BA is a diagrammatic view of the pneumatic system included in the patient support system of FIGS. 1A and 2AA showing that the air source includes a pump and a valve configured to reverse the flow of air to inflate and deflate the plurality of bladders coupled to the valve box and that the valve box includes a vent for venting the plurality of bladders to the atmosphere;

FIG. 3A is an exploded perspective view of the support surface of FIGS. 1A and 2AA showing that the support surface includes (from bottom to top) a lower ticking, a foam shell, a fill bladder, lateral rotation bladders, support bladders, percussion and vibration therapy bladders, a fire barrier, and a low-air-loss topper;

FIG. 4A is a side elevation view of a first user interface panel included in the patient support apparatus of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 5A is a side elevation view of a second user interface panel included in the patient support apparatus of FIG. 1A;

FIGS. 6A-8A are a series of partially diagrammatic side elevation views of the deck and the support surface showing the deck of the patient support apparatus moving from a flat configuration, shown in FIG. 6A, to a fully-inclined configuration, shown in FIG. 8A, and showing that the fill bladder of the support surface is configured to inflate in response to movement of the deck to fill a gap created in the support surface and a gap formed in the deck during movement to the fully-inclined configuration;



FIG. 6A is a partially diagrammatic side elevation view of the deck and the support surface showing the deck of the patient support apparatus includes a head-deck section, a seat deck section, a thigh-deck section, and a foot deck section arranged in the flat position, and showing that the fill bladder included in the mattress is deflated when the deck is arranged in the flat configuration;

FIG. 7A is a view similar to FIG. 6A showing the deck moved by pivoting and sliding to a partially-inclined position in which the head deck section is spaced apart from the seat deck section forming a gap in the support bladders of the support surface and a gap between the head deck section and the seat deck section, and showing that the fill bladder is partially-inflated when the deck is moved to the partially-inclined configuration to fill the gaps;

FIG. 8A is a view similar to FIGS. 6A and 7A, showing the deck moved by pivoting and sliding to a fully-inclined position in which the head deck section is further spaced apart from the seat deck section expanding the gap in the support bladders and the gap between the head deck section and the seat deck section, and showing that the fill bladder is inflated when the deck is moved to the fully-inclined configuration to fill the gap between the head deck section and the seat deck section;

FIG. 9A is a block diagram showing a program executed by the controller in response to movement of the head deck section as shown in FIGS. 6A-8A;

FIG. 10A is a perspective view of the patient support system moved to the chair-egress configuration in response to a caregiver pressing and holding a chair-egress button included in the first user interface panel (shown in FIG. 4A) to reconfigure the patient support system for a patient exiting the patient support system,

FIGS. 11A-13A are a series of partially diagrammatic side elevation views of the deck and the support surface showing the deck of the patient support apparatus moving from the fully inclined position, shown in FIG. 10A, to the chair-egress configuration, shown in FIG. 12A, and showing that bladders in the support surface deflate and inflate during movement from the fully-inclined configuration to the chair-egress configuration;

FIG. 11A is a partially diagrammatic side elevation view of the deck and the support surface showing a seat bladder and a foot bladder of the support surface inflated prior to the patient support apparatus moving from a fully inclined configuration toward the chair-egress configuration;

FIG. 12A is a view similar to FIG. 11A showing the deck moved to a chair-egress configuration and showing that the seat bladder and the foot bladder are deflated;

FIG. 13A is a view similar to FIGS. 11A and 12A showing a turn bladder included in the surface underlying the patient's torso inflated to help push a patient exiting the patient support system to stand up out of the patient support system;

FIG. 14A is a block diagram showing a program executed by the controller in response to a user pressing the chair-egress button;

FIG. 15A is a perspective view of the patient support system moved to the side-egress configuration in response to a caregiver pressing and holding a side-egress button included in the second user interface panel (shown in FIG. 5A) to reconfigure the patient support system with an upper frame of the patient support apparatus lowered and with a siderail of the patient support apparatus lowered to allow a patient to exit the patient support system along a side of the patient support system;

FIGS. 16A-18A are a series of partially diagrammatic side elevation views of the deck and the support surface showing the deck of the patient support apparatus in the flat configuration and showing the support bladders of the support surface inflated to support a patient exiting the patient support system;

FIG. 16 is a partially diagrammatic side elevation view of the deck and the support surface showing the head bladder, the seat bladder, and the foot bladder inflated to a normal inflation level prior to sequenced inflation to support a patient exiting the patient support system;

FIG. 17A is a view similar to FIG. 16A showing head bladder and the foot bladder inflated to an exit inflation level to support a patient pushing down with his hands to push himself up during exit from the patient support system as suggested in FIG. 13A;

FIG. 18A is a view similar to FIGS. 16A and 17A the seat bladder inflated to an exit inflation level, after the head and foot bladder are inflated to exit inflation levels, to help push a patient exiting the patient support system to stand up out of the patient support system;

FIGS. 19A-21A are a series of partially diagrammatic side elevation views of the deck and the support surface during the application of an opti-rest (alternating-pressure) therapy to a patient supported on the patient support system showing the head bladder, the seat bladder, and the foot bladder inflating and deflating to shift the pressure profile of the patient support surface under a patient;

FIG. 19A is a partially diagrammatic side elevation view of the deck and the support surface showing the head, seat, and foot bladders at normal inflation during opti-rest therapy;

FIG. 20A is a view similar to FIG. 19A showing the head and foot bladders at an opti-rest inflation level, greater than normal inflation, while the seat bladder remains at the normal inflation level during opti-rest therapy;

FIG. 21A is a view similar to FIGS. 19A and 20A showing the seat bladder at an opti-rest inflation level, greater than normal inflation, while the head and foot bladders are returned to the normal inflation level during opti-rest therapy;

FIG. 22A is a block diagram showing a program executed by the controller to provide an opti-rest therapy to a patient supported on the patient support system;

FIGS. 23A-25A are a series of partially diagrammatic head-end elevation views of the deck and the support surface during the application of a lateral rotation therapy to a patient supported on the patient support system showing the right and left rotation bladders of the support surface inflated to rotate a patient about the longitudinal axis of the support surface;

FIG. 23A is a partially diagrammatic head-end elevation view of the deck and support surface showing the right and the left rotation bladders deflated during lateral rotation therapy so that a patient is supported on a generally flat top side of the support surface;

FIG. 24A is a view similar to FIG. 23A showing the right rotation bladders inflated and the left rotation bladders deflated so that a patient is supported on an inclined top side of the support surface and is rotated about the longitudinal axis of the support surface;

FIG. 25A is a view similar to FIGS. 24A and 25A showing the right rotation bladders deflated and the left rotation bladders inflated so that a patient is supported on an inclined top side of the support surface and is rotated about the longitudinal axis of the support surface;



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FIG. 26A is a block diagram showing a program executed by the controller to provide a lateral rotation therapy to a patient supported on the patient support system;

FIG. 27A is a perspective view of the patient support system of FIG. 1A showing the support surface lifted up off of the patient support apparatus to expose the deck of the patient support apparatus;

FIG. 27AA is a detail view of one of the lugs shown in FIG. 27A;

FIG. 27BA is a detail view of one of the lug-receiving apertures shown in FIG. 27A;

FIG. 27CA is a detail view of another of the lug-receiving apertures shown in FIG. 27A;

FIG. 28A is a bottom plan view of the support surface of FIGS. 1A and 17A showing the location of the lugs used to couple the support surface to the deck of the patient support apparatus;

FIG. 29A is a top plan view of the patient support apparatus of FIGS. 1A and 17A showing the location of the lug apertures formed in the deck to receive the lugs used to couple the support surface to the patient support apparatus;

FIG. 30A is a perspective view of the support surface of FIG. 1A showing components removed to expose the foam shell and to show that the foam shell includes a head portion formed to include line routing channels and a seat portion formed to include an entry port;

FIG. 31A is an enlarged perspective view of the foot bladder included in the support surface of FIGS. 1A-3A showing that the foot bladder has a reduced thickness central section configured to conform to a patient's heel in response to a patient's foot resting on the foot bladder;

FIG. 32A is a cross-sectional view of the foot bladder in FIG. 31A taken at line 22-22 showing that the central section of the foot bladder has a gradually diminishing thickness while outer sections of the foot bladder have an equal thickness along the length of the foot bladder;

FIG. 33A is a perspective view of a second support surface configured for use with the patient support apparatus of FIG. 1A;

FIG. 34A is a side elevation view of the second support surface shown in FIG. 33A;

FIG. 35A is a perspective view of the second support surface of FIGS. 23A and 24A showing that the second support surface includes an outer ticking, an interior cushion, and a pair of frame straps;

FIG. 36A is an exploded perspective view of the interior cushion of FIG. 35A;

FIG. 37A is a view similar to FIG. 6A showing an optional overlay adapted for use with the patient support system of FIGS. 1A-22A;

FIG. 38A is a view similar to FIG. 7A with the overlay of FIG. 37A mounted to the patient support system of FIGS. 1A-22A;

FIG. 39A is a view similar to FIG. 8A with the overlay of FIGS. 27A and 28A mounted to the patient support system of FIGS. 1A-22A.

FIG. 40A is an exploded perspective view of a third support surface similar to the second support surface shown in FIGS. 23A-26A adapted for use with the patient support apparatus of FIG. 1A showing that the third support surface includes an outer ticking, an interior cushion formed to include an expandable serpentine section, and a pair of frame straps; and

FIG. 41A is an exploded perspective view of a fourth support surface similar to the second support surface shown in FIGS. 23A-26A adapted for use with the patient support apparatus of FIG. 1A showing that the fourth support surface

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includes an outer ticking, an interior cushion formed to include an expandable honeycombed section, and a pair of frame straps.

FIG. 1B is a perspective view of a patient support system including a patient support apparatus with a movable deck and a patient support surface mounted on the deck of patient support apparatus;

FIG. 2B is a diagrammatic view of the patient support system of FIG. 1 showing that the patient support apparatus includes a scale system, a lift system, and a number of sensors;

FIG. 3B is a detail view of a first user input included in the patient support apparatus;

FIG. 4B is a detail view of a second user input included in the patient support apparatus;

FIG. 5B is a detail view of a home screen that is displayed on a user interface included in the patient support apparatus showing a user selecting a scale system icon included in the home screen;

FIG. 6B is a detail view of a main scale screen;

FIG. 7B is a detail view of a scale operation screen indicating that the patient support apparatus is not properly configured to detect an accurate weight of a patient on the patient support system;

FIG. 8B is a detail view of a first recommended position screen including an icon that indicates how to move components of the patient support apparatus so that the patient support apparatus is properly configured to detect an accurate weight of a patient on the patient support system;

FIG. 9B is a detail view of a second recommended position screen including an icon indicating that the patient support apparatus is properly configured to detect an accurate weight of a patient on the patient support system;

FIG. 10B is a detail view of a first reminder screen including an icon and text indicating that items coupled to the deck of the patient support apparatus should be moved prior to recording the weight of a patient on the deck;

FIG. 11B is a detail view of a new patient weight screen showing a recorded patient weight;

FIG. 12B is a detail view of a second reminder screen including an icon and text indicating that items moved from the deck prior to recording the weight of a patient on the deck can be replaced;

FIG. 13B is a detail view of the home screen showing a user selecting a therapy system icon;

FIG. 14B is a detail view of main therapy screen;

FIG. 15B is a detail view of rotation therapy screen;

FIG. 16B is a detail view of a could not start CLRT (lateral rotation therapy) screen including an icon indicating that the patient support apparatus is not properly configured to for the application of lateral rotation therapy;

FIG. 17B is a detail view of a first obstacle detection warning screen with an icon indicating that an obstruction is detected between a lower frame and an upper frame of the patient support apparatus along a foot end of the patient support apparatus;

FIG. 18B is a detail view of a second obstacle detection warning screen with an icon indicating that an obstruction is detected between the lower frame and the upper frame of the patient support apparatus along a left side of the patient support apparatus; and

FIG. 19B is a detail view of a third obstacle detection warning screen with an icon indicating that an obstruction is detected between the lower frame and the upper frame of the patient support apparatus along a right side of the patient support apparatus.



## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring to FIG. 1A, a patient support system is embodied as a hospital bed **10** including a patient support apparatus **12** (sometimes called a bed frame), a support surface **14** (sometimes called a mattress) mounted on the patient support apparatus **12**, and a control system **15** coupled to both the patient support apparatus **12** and to the support surface **14**. The patient support apparatus **12** is reconfigurable to support a patient on the bed **10** in different positions. The support surface **14** is adapted for use with the patient support apparatus **12** to support the patient in each different position induced by the patient support apparatus **12** and is configured to apply therapies to the patient while supported on the bed **10**. The control system **15** controls movement of the patient support apparatus **12** and operation of the support surface **14**.

The patient support apparatus **12** illustratively includes a lower frame **16**, an upper frame **18**, and a lift system **20** coupled to the lower frame **16** and the upper frame **18**, as shown in FIG. 1A. The lift system **20** includes a plurality of lift arms **21**, **22**, **23**, **24** and is configured to raise and lower the upper frame **18** relative to the lower frame **16**. The lift system **20** is coupled to and controlled by the control system **15** as shown in FIG. 2AA.

The patient support apparatus **12** also includes a deck **26** coupled to the upper frame **18** and repositionable to a plurality of positions as suggested in FIG. 1A. The deck is also coupled to and controlled by the control system **15** as shown in FIG. 2AA.

With regard to movement of the deck **26**, the head-deck section **30** is mounted to the upper frame **18** to pivot about an axis relative to the seat-deck section **32** and to slide relative to the seat-deck section **32** and the upper frame **18** as described in U.S. Publication Nos. US 2010/0122415 A1 and US 2012/0005832 A1, both incorporated by reference herein in their entirety, except as they are inconsistent with the present disclosure. The seat-deck section **32** is coupled to the upper frame **18** to move with the upper frame **18**. The thigh-deck section **34** is coupled to the seat-deck section **32** to pivot relative to the seat-deck section **32**. The foot-deck section **36** is coupled to the thigh-deck section **34** to pivot relative to the thigh-deck section **34**. The foot-deck section **36** is also extendable and retractable to lengthen or shorten the deck **26** as desired by a caregiver or to accommodate repositioning of the deck **26**.

The control system **15** illustratively includes a controller **25**, a plurality of user interfaces **68**, **70**, **72**, **74**, **76**, a plurality of sensors **78**, an air source **79**, and a bleed valve **85** as shown in FIG. 2AA. The controller **25** illustratively includes a processor **61** and a memory **91** coupled to the processor **61** and including instructions to be executed by the processor **61**. The user interfaces **68**, **70**, **72**, **74**, **76** are coupled to the controller **25** and communicate with the controller **25**. The sensors **78** are also coupled to the controller **25** to communicate with the controller **25**. The air source **79** is coupled to the controller **25** to communicate with the controller **25** and is pneumatically coupled to the bladders **42** included in the support surface **14** to inflate and deflate the bladders **42**. The bleed valve **85** is coupled to the controller **25** to communicate with the controller **25** and is pneumatically coupled between the air source **79** and the bladders **42**. The bleed valve **85** is configured to selectively vent air passing between the air source **79** and the bladders **42** to the atmosphere around the control system **15**.

Sensors **78** illustratively include pressure sensors, load cells, and potentiometers positioned throughout the bed **10**.

In particular, the pressure sensors are configured to detect the pressure in each bladder of the support surface. The load cells are positioned between the upper frame **18** and the deck **26** and are configured to detect patient weight. The potentiometers are configured to detect the angle of the deck sections **30**, **32**, **34**, **46** and the angle of the upper frame **18** relative to the floor underlying the bed **10**.

The support surface **14** is coupled to the deck **26** and moves with the deck **26** as the deck **26** is repositioned as suggested in FIGS. 6A-8A and 11A-13A. The support surface **14** illustratively includes a foam shell **40**, a plurality of inflatable bladders **42** supported by the foam shell **40**, and a cover **44** encasing the foam shell **40** and the bladders **42** as shown in FIGS. 2AA and 3A. The foam shell **40** underlies the inflatable bladders **42** and supports the bladders **42**. The inflatable bladders **42** are coupled to a valve box **45** included in the support surface **14** and are configured to be inflated and deflated to support and apply therapies to a patient on the support surface **14**. The cover **44** encapsulates the foam shell **40** and the bladders **42** and accommodates movement of the foam shell **40** and the inflatable bladders **42** during repositioning of the deck **26**.

The inflatable bladders **42** included in the support surface **14** illustratively include support bladders **50**, rotation bladders **52**, percussion and vibration bladders **54**, and a fill bladder **56** as shown in FIGS. 2AA and 3A. The support bladders **50** are configured to be inflated to support a patient lying on the support surface **14**. The rotation bladders **52** are positioned below the support bladders **50** and are configured to inflate to rotate a patient on the support surface **14** about a longitudinal axis **14A** of the support surface. The percussion and vibration bladders **54** are positioned above the support bladders **50** and are configured to apply percussive and/or vibratory therapies to a patient lying on the support surface **14**. The fill bladder **56** is located below the support bladders **50** and is configured to fill a gap **G1** formed between the support bladders **50** when the deck **26** of the patient support apparatus is repositioned as suggested in FIGS. 6A-8A.

The support bladders **50** include head-support bladder **60**, seat-support bladder **62**, and foot-support bladder **64** as shown, for example, in FIGS. 2AA and 3A. The head-support bladder **60** having a plurality of laterally extending inflatable cells **60'** is located at a head end **65** of the support surface **14**. The foot-support bladder **64** having a plurality of laterally extending inflatable cells **64'** is located at a foot end **66** of the support surface **14** and is encased in a cover **67**. The seat-support bladder **62** having a plurality of laterally extending inflatable cells **62'** is located between the head-support bladders **60** and the foot-support bladders **64**.

The rotation bladders illustratively include left and right head-turn bladders **80**, **81** and seat-turn bladders **82**, **83** as shown in FIGS. 2AA and 3A. The left and right head-turn bladders **80**, **81** are arranged to lie under a patient's torso when the patient is lying on the bed **10** to turn the patient's torso along the longitudinal axis **14A** depending on which head-turn bladder **80**, **81** is inflated. The left and right seat-turn bladders **82**, **83** are arranged to lie under a patient's seat and thighs when the patient is lying on the bed **10** to turn the patient's legs along the longitudinal axis **14A** depending on which seat-turn bladder **82**, **83** is inflated.

In the illustrative embodiment, the left head-turn bladder **80** and the left seat-turn bladder **82** are plumbed together to provide left and right inflatable cells for concurrent inflation but in other embodiments may be separately plumbed. Similarly, in the illustrative embodiment, the right head-turn bladder **81** and the right seat-turn bladder **83** are plumbed



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together for concurrent inflation but in other embodiments may be separately plumbed. The left and right head-turn bladders **80**, **81** are spaced apart from the left and right seat turn bladders, **83** to accommodate formation of the gap **G2** when the deck **26** of the patient support apparatus is repositioned as suggested in FIGS. **6A-8A**.

The cover **44** illustratively includes a topper **86**, a fire barrier **88**, and a lower ticking **90** as shown in FIGS. **2AA** and **3A**. The topper **86** is illustratively a low-air-loss topper configured to conduct air along a top side **85** of the support surface **14** to influence the temperature and humidity of a patient's skin supported on the support surface **14**. The topper **86** is coupled to the lower ticking **90** by a zipper and overlies the fire barrier **88**. The fire barrier **88** is coupled to the lower ticking **90** and extends over the lower ticking to encase the foam shell **40**, the bladders **42**, and the valve box **45** inside the cover **44**.

The lower ticking **90** includes a head-end section **92**, a foot-end section **94**, and a series of folds **96** coupled to the head-end section **92** and the foot-end section **94** as shown in FIGS. **2AA** and **3A**. The series of folds **96** are configured to allow expansion of a bottom side **95** of the support surface **14** to accommodate formation of the gap **G1** between in the support bladders **50** and the gap **G2** between the deck sections **30**, **32** when the deck **26** of the patient support apparatus is repositioned as suggested in FIGS. **6A-8A**.

Turning now to FIG. **2BA**, another diagram showing the pneumatic system of the patient support system is shown. The air source **79** illustratively includes a pump **84** and a valve **95**. The pump **84** has a positive pressure outlet **87** and a negative pressure inlet **89** that are connected to the valve **95**. In operation, the valve **95** connects either the positive pressure outlet **87** or the negative pressure inlet **89** with the valve box **45** so that the air source **79** can inflate or deflate (vacuum) bladders included in the support surface **14**. Additionally, the valve box **45** includes a vent valve **97** that can be opened to vent bladders included in the support surface **14** to cause natural deflation of the bladders.

Referring now to FIG. **4A**, the first user interface **70** includes a battery level indicator **99** and a plurality of buttons **101-116**. Buttons **101-116** are operable by a caregiver to reconfigure the bed **10** by communicating with the controller to operate the deck **26**, the lift system **20**, the valve box **45**, and the air supply **79**. Specifically, the first user interface **70** includes the following buttons:

- Chair-egress button **101** for reconfiguring the bed **10** to a chair-egress configuration as shown in FIG. **10A**,
- Return-to-flat button **102** for reconfiguring the bed **10** from a non-flat configuration (such as chair-egress) to a flat position,
- Trendelenberg button **103** for reconfiguring the bed **10** to a Trendelenberg configuration,
- Reverse-Trendelenberg button **104** for reconfiguring the bed **10** to a reverse-Trendelenberg configuration,
- Pull-up-in-bed button **105** for flattening the deck and raising the foot end **66** of the deck **26** above the head end **65** of the deck **26** to assist a caregiver pulling a patient up in the bed **10**,
- Foot-raise button **106** for raising the foot-deck section **36** as suggested by the icon on the foot-raise button **106**,
- Foot-lower button **107** for lowering the foot-deck section **34** as suggested by the icon on the foot-lower button **107**,
- Foot-extend button **108** for extending the foot-deck section **36**,
- Foot-retract button **109** for retracting the foot-deck section **36**,

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Head-deck incline button **110** for increasing the incline of the head-deck section **30** by pivoting the head-deck section **30** relative to the seat-deck section **32** and sliding the head-deck section **30** relative to the seat-deck section **32** and the upper frame **18** as suggested in FIGS. **6A-8A**,

Head-deck decline button **111** for decreasing the incline of the head-deck section **30**,

Thigh-deck incline button **112** for increasing the incline of the thigh-deck section **34**,

Thigh-deck decline button **113** for decreasing the incline of the thigh-deck section **34**,

Upper-frame raise button **114** for lifting the upper frame **18** relative to the lower frame **16**,

Upper-frame lower button **115** for lowering the upper frame **18** relative to the lower frame **16**, and

Unlock button **116** for activating the functions of buttons **101-115** in response to holding down unlock button **116** to prevent unwanted activation of buttons **101-113**.

Referring now to FIG. **5A**, the second user interface **72** includes a plurality of buttons **117-124**. Buttons **117-124** are operable by a caregiver to reconfigure the bed **10** by communicating with the controller to operate the deck **26**, the lift system **20**, the valve box **45**, and the air supply **79**. Specifically, the first user interface **70** includes the following buttons:

Side-egress button **117** for reconfiguring the bed **10** to a side-egress configuration as shown in FIG. **15A**,

Return-to-rest button **118** for returning the bed **10** to a resting configuration from the side-egress configuration,

Head-deck incline button **119** for increasing the incline of the head-deck section **30** by pivoting the head-deck section **30** relative to the seat-deck section **32** and sliding the head-deck section **30** relative to the seat-deck section **32** and the upper frame **18** as suggested in FIGS. **6A-8A**,

Head-deck decline button **120** for decreasing the incline of the head-deck section **30**,

Thigh-deck incline button **121** for increasing the incline of the thigh-deck section **34**,

Thigh-deck decline button **122** for decreasing the incline of the thigh-deck section **34**,

Upper-frame raise button **123** for lifting the upper frame **18** relative to the lower frame **16**, and

Upper-frame lower button **124** for lowering the upper frame **18** relative to the lower frame **16**.

Turning now to FIGS. **6A-8A**, the deck **26** of the patient support apparatus **12** is shown moving from a flat position (shown in FIG. **6A**) to a fully-inclined position (shown in FIG. **8A**) and showing that the fill bladder **56** of the support surface **14** is inflated to fill the gap **G1** formed in the support surface **14** and the gap **G2** created in the deck **26** during movement to the fully-inclined position. More particularly, when a caregiver presses one of the head-deck incline buttons **110**, **119**, the controller **25** operates the deck **26** so that the head-deck section **30** pivots and slides relative to the seat-deck section **32** to form in inclined angle with the seat-deck section **32**. As the head-deck section **30** moves relative to the seat-deck section **32**, the gap **G2** expands as shown in FIGS. **7A** and **8A**. As the gap **G2** is formed between the head-deck section **30** and the seat-deck section **32**, the gap **G1** between the head-support bladders **60** and the seat-support bladders **62** is formed when the head-support bladders **60** move with the head-deck section **30** away from the seat-deck section **32**.



The controller 25 is configured to inflate the fill bladder 56 to a level corresponding to the movement of the head-deck section 30 relative to the seat-deck section 32 as suggested in FIGS. 7A and 8A. Specifically, when the head-deck section 30 is moved from a flat position (shown in FIG. 6A) to a partially-inclined position (shown in FIG. 7A), the controller 25 operates the air source 79 and the valve box 45 to inflate the fill bladder 56 to a partially inflated pressure. The partially inflated pressure is pulled by the controller 25 from a look-up table with pressure levels corresponding to the angle of head-deck section 30 incline. When the head-deck section 30 is moved to the fully-inclined position (shown in FIG. 8A), the controller operates the air source 79 to inflate the fill bladder 56 to a fully inflated pressure from the look-up table. As a result of inflating the fill bladder 56 when the head-deck section 30 moves away from the seat-deck section 32, a patient is properly supported on the bed 10 even though the gap G2 is formed in the deck 26 under the patient.

Correspondingly, the controller 25 is configured to deflate the fill bladder 56 in response to a decrease in the angle of the head deck section 30. Specifically, when the head-deck section 30 is moved from the fully-inclined position (shown in FIG. 8A) toward a partially-inclined position, the controller 25 operates the air source 79 to vacuum air from the fill bladder 56 to quickly deflate the fill bladder 56. Once the final position of the head-deck section 30 is established, the controller 25 operates the air source 79 or the vent valve 85 to inflate the fill bladder 56 to a pressure from the look-up table corresponding to the final position of the head-deck section 30.

A program 1000 performed by the controller 25 during movement of the head-deck section 30 to fill any gap G between the head-deck section 30 and the seat-deck section 32 is shown in FIG. 9A. In a first step 1002 of the program 1000, the controller 25 receives an input causing movement of the head-deck section 30. The controller 25 then determines in a step 1004 if the incline of the head-deck section 30 is increasing or decreasing based either on the input or on information from the sensors 78.

If the incline of the head-deck section 30 is decreasing, the controller 25 activates the air source 79 to actively deflate (vacuum) the fill bladder 56 for a predetermined time T in a step 1006 as shown in FIG. 9A. In other embodiments, the controller actively deflates the fill bladder 56 until a predetermined pressure is reached. In a step 1008, the controller 25 receives final incline position information relating to the head-deck section 30 from the sensors 78. The final incline position information is used to determine a desired pressure for the fill bladder 56 in a step 1010. In the illustrative embodiment, the desired pressure is retrieved from a lookup table including matched incline angles and fill bladder pressures.

The controller 25 compares the current pressure in the fill bladder 56 to the determined desired pressure in a step 1012 as shown in FIG. 9A. If the current pressure is lower than desired, the controller 25 activates the air source 79 to actively inflate (blower) to increase pressure in the fill bladder 56 in a step 1014. The controller 25 then deactivates the air source 79 when the desired pressure is reached in a step 1016 and maintains the desired pressure in a step 1018. If the current pressure is higher than desired, the controller 25 opens the vent valve 97 included in the valve box 45 to passively deflate the fill bladder 56 in a step 1020. The controller 25 then closes the vent valve 97 when the desired pressure is reached in a step 1022 and maintains the desired pressure in step 1018.

If the incline of the head-deck section is increasing, the controller 25 activates the air source 79 to actively inflate (blower) the fill bladder 56 in a step 1024 as shown in FIG. 9A. In a step 1026, the controller 25 receives final incline position information relating to the head-deck section 30 from the sensors 78. The final incline position information is used to determine a desired pressure for the fill bladder 56 in a step 1028. Once the desired pressure is known, the controller 25 waits and deactivates the air source 79 (blower) when the desired pressure is reached in step 1016 and maintains the desired pressure in step 1018.

In addition to the fill bladder 56 inflating, the folds 96 of the lower ticking 90 expand during movement of the head-deck section 30 away from the seat-deck section 32. The expansion of the folds 96 between the head-end section 92 and the foot-end section 94 of the lower ticking 90 prevents tearing or over-stretching of the lower ticking 90 during movement of the deck 26.

Referring now to FIG. 10A, the bed 10 is shown moved to the chair-egress configuration. When a caregiver presses the chair-egress button 101, the controller 25 operates the lift system 20 to lower the upper frame 18. The controller 25 also operates the deck 26 to lower the foot-deck section 36 and raise the head-deck section 30 as shown in FIGS. 11A-12A. During movement to the chair-egress configuration, the bed 10 passes through a number of predetermined positions including a sit-up in bed position, a full-chair configuration, and a number of other positions for supporting a patient on the bed 10.

In the illustrative embodiment, if a caregiver presses and holds the chair-egress button 101, the controller 25 performs a program 2000 as shown in FIG. 14A. In a first step 2002 of the program 2000, the controller 25 receives a signal that the chair-egress button has been pressed and held. The controller 25 then determines if a footboard 37 has been removed during a predetermined time period T (illustratively 30 minutes) prior to the pressing and holding of the chair-egress button 101 in a step 2004. If the footboard 37 was removed in the time period before the button press, the controller 25 concludes that the caregiver is likely moving the bed 10 all the way to the chair-egress configuration; if the footboard was not removed in the time period, the controller 25 concludes that the caregiver may be moving the bed 10 only part-way to the chair-egress configuration.

If the footboard 37 has been removed, the controller 25 begins deflation of seat and foot bladders 62, 64 in a step 2006 as shown in FIG. 14A. In the illustrative embodiment, the seat and foot bladders 62, 64 are passively deflated by opening the vent valve 97 included in the valve box 45. The controller 25 also moves the patient support apparatus 12 to the full-chair configuration which is near the chair-egress configuration in a step 2008.

Before moving to the chair-egress configuration, the controller 25 determines if the seat and foot bladders 62, 64 are deflated in a step 2010 as shown in FIG. 14A. If the seat and foot bladders 62, 64 are deflated so that the patient is supported on the stable surfaces of the seat-deck section 32, thigh-deck section 34, and foot-deck section 36 of the deck 26, the controller 25 proceeds to move the bed 10 to the chair-egress configuration in a step 2012. If the seat and foot bladders 62, 64 are not deflated, the controller 25 waits for additional deflation of the seat and foot bladders 62, 64 as suggested in FIG. 14A.

When the chair-egress configuration is reached, the controller 25 determines if the chair-egress button 101 is still (or again) pressed in a step 2014. If the chair-egress button 101 is still pressed, the controller inflates the head-turn bladders



80, 81 so that a patient is gently pushed forward out of the bed 10 in a step 2016. In the illustrative embodiment, air inflating the head-turn bladders 80, 81 is also supplied to the seat-turn bladders 82, 83 since the turn bladders 80/82 and 81/83 are plumbed together. However, since a patient supported on the bed 10 while in the chair-egress configuration is sitting on the seat-turn bladders 82, 83, the head-turn bladders 80, 81 will inflate first to provide a gentle push.

If the footboard 37 has not been removed during time T prior to a user pressing the chair-egress button, the controller 25 determines if the patient support apparatus 12 is near the full-chair configuration in a step 2018 as shown in FIG. 14A. If the patient support apparatus 12 is not near the full-chair configuration, the controller 25 moves the patient support apparatus 12 to the full-chair configuration in a step 2020. Additionally, the controller 25 deflates the head bladder 60 and inflates the seat bladder 62 to maintain even pressure under the patient as the patient's weight is shifted to the seat bladder 62 so that the patient does not "bottom out" when the full-chair configuration is reached.

If the controller 25 determines that the patient support apparatus 12 is near the full-chair configuration, the controller 25 checks to see if the footboard 37 has been removed in a step 2024. If the footboard 37 is not removed, the controller 25 checks to confirm that the chair-egress button 101 is still pressed in a step 2026. If the chair-egress button 101 is still pressed, the controller 25 requests footboard removal in a step 2028. In the illustrative embodiment, footboard removal is requested via a message displayed on the user interface 74. However, in other embodiments, removal may be requested via audio or other signals. If the footboard 37 is removed, the controller 25 proceeds to steps 2006-2014 of the program 2000 to properly adjust the support surface 14 of the bed 10 as suggested in FIG. 14A and described herein.

In some embodiments, the controller 25 coordinates movement of the deck 26 to the chair-egress configuration with deflation of the seat-support bladder 62 and the foot-support bladder 64. More specifically, the controller 25 simultaneously moves the deck 26 toward the chair-egress configuration while deflating the seat-support bladder 62 and the foot-support bladder 64. During movement of the deck 26 and deflation of the seat-support bladder 62 and the foot-support bladder 64, the controller 25 monitors progress of deflation via pressure sensors in the seat-support bladder 62 and the foot-support bladder 64. The controller 25 may slow or pause movement of the deck 26 if pressure in the seat-support bladder 62 and the foot-support bladder 64 are not at a predetermined level corresponding to the position of the deck 26 or if the pressure is not dropping at a predetermined rate. Further, the controller 25 may stop movement of the deck 26 and trigger an alarm to communicate an error or a fault to a caregiver if deflation of the seat-support bladder 62 and the foot-support bladder 64 is not progressing. Thus, the controller 26 prevents movement of the deck 26 to the chair-egress configuration without full deflation of the seat-support bladder 62 and the foot-support bladder 64. Similarly, the controller 25 may coordinate movement of the deck 26 from the chair-egress configuration to the flat position with inflation of the seat-support bladder 62 and the foot-support bladder 64.

As a result of deflating the seat-support bladder 62, a patient supported on the bed 10 is lowered and supported on the hard surface of the seat-deck section 32 and the thigh-deck section 34 when the chair-egress configuration is reached. Supporting the patient on the hard surfaces of the seat-deck section and the thigh-deck section 34 provides

stability to the patient so that the patient can stand up out of the bed 10. Additionally, because the foot-support bladder 64 is deflated, the patient is able to place her feet on the floor adjacent to the foot-deck section 36 when exiting the bed 10 as suggested in FIG. 12A.

When the chair-egress configuration is reached, the controller 25 is configured to operate the air source 79 and the valve box 45 to inflate the head-turn rotation bladders 80, 81 (sometimes called boost bladders) to assist a patient exiting the bed 10 as suggested in FIG. 13A. The head-turn rotation bladders 80, 81 are inflated to a push-pressure determined by the controller 25. The push-pressure is illustratively a pressure based at least in part on the most recent patient weight determined by the controller 25.

Referring now to FIG. 15A, the bed 10 is shown moved to the side-egress configuration. When a caregiver presses the side-egress button 117, the controller 25 operates the lift system 20 to lower the upper frame 18. The controller 25 also operates the deck 26 to flatten the deck 26 as shown in FIG. 15A.

In the illustrative embodiment, if a caregiver presses and holds the side-egress button 117 after the patient support apparatus 12 reaches the side-egress configuration, the controller 25 is configured to operate the valve box 45 and the air source 79 to inflate the head-support bladder 60 and the foot-support bladder 64 to an exit pressure as shown in FIG. 17A. Additionally, the rotation bladders 52 are inflated to exit pressures. When the head-support bladder 60 and the foot-support bladder 64 are inflated, the controller 25 is configured to inflate the seat-support bladder 62 to an exit pressure to assist a patient exiting the bed 10 as suggested in FIG. 18A. Exit pressures of the support bladders 60, 62, 64 are generally greater than normal operating pressures as further described below.

As a result of inflating the head-support bladder 60 and the foot-support bladder 64 to the exit pressures, a patient supported on the bed 10 is able to push downwardly with his hands to push himself up out of the bed 10 as suggested in FIG. 15A. Additionally, because the seat-support bladder 62 is inflated to an exit pressure, the patient is assisted in exiting the bed 10 as suggested in FIG. 15A.

In the illustrative embodiment, the algorithm for determining the exit pressures of the head-support bladder 60, the seat-support bladder 62, and the foot support bladder 64 are dependent upon patient weight determined by the controller 25 based, at least in part, on information from the load cells sensors 78. The exit pressures are illustratively determined according to the following equations wherein PWSP=patient weight for set points in pounds. All pressures are determined in inches of water and are limited to 32 inches of water.

$$\text{Head Exit Pressure} = (15/400) * \text{PWSP} + 14, \text{ up to } 32$$

$$\text{Seat Exit Pressure} = (15/400) * \text{PWSP} + 14, \text{ up to } 32$$

$$\text{Foot Exit Pressure} = (15/400) * \text{PWSP} + 14, \text{ up to } 32$$

$$\text{Rotation Exit Pressure} = 2$$

Turning now to FIGS. 19A-21A, the support surface 14 is shown providing an opti-rest or alternating-pressure therapy. During the application of opti-rest therapy, head, seat, and foot bladders 60, 62, 64 are inflated and deflated to shift the pressure profile of the patient support surface 14 under a patient. In the illustrative embodiment, the support surface 14 passes through three different phases during application of the opti-rest therapy. In a first phase, head, seat, and foot bladders 60, 62, 64 are inflated to normal pressures as shown in FIG. 19A. In a second phase, head and foot bladders 60, 64 are inflated to an opti-rest pressure, greater than the normal pressure, while the seat bladder 62 is returned to its normal pressure as shown in FIG. 20A. In a third phase, the



seat bladder **62** is inflated while the head and foot bladders **60, 64** are returned to their normal pressures as shown in FIG. **21A**. In other embodiments, opti-rest pressures may be less than the normal pressures. In some embodiments, the head, seat, and foot bladders **60, 62, 64** may be inflated/deflated sequentially during opti-rest therapy so that a wave is formed along the top side of the support surface **14**.

The controller **25** executes a program **3000**, shown in FIG. **22A**, during application of opti-rest therapy shown in FIGS. **19A-21A**. In a first step **3002** of the program **3000**, the controller **25** receives a request for opti-rest therapy to be applied. To provide the opti-rest therapy, the controller **25** opens the bleed valve **85** between the air source **79** and the valve box **45** in a step **3004** and inflates a first set of bladders to an opti-rest pressure in a step **3006**. In the illustrative embodiment, the first set of bladders include the head bladder **60** and the foot bladder **64**. The controller **25** then closes the bleed valve **85** in a step **3008** and passively deflates the first set of bladders to their normal pressure by opening the vent valve **95** included in the valve box **45** in a step **3010**.

The controller **25** then opens the bleed valve **85** between the air source **79** and the valve box **45** in a step **3012** and inflates a second set of bladders to an opti-rest pressure in a step **3014** as shown in FIG. **22A**. In the illustrative embodiment, the second set of bladders include the seat bladder **62**. The controller **25** then closes the bleed valve **85** in a step **3016** and passively deflates the second set of bladders to their normal pressure by opening the vent valve **95** included in the valve box **45** in a step **3018**. In some embodiments, the controller **25** may similarly inflate other sets of select bladders to provide various pressure profiles for supporting a patient. The controller **25** then determines if the requested opti-rest cycle is complete (timed out/turned off) in a step **3020**. If the opti-rest cycle is not complete, the controller **25** loops back and repeats steps **3004-3018**. By opening the bleed valve **85** during inflation of the head, seat, and foot bladders **60, 62, 64**, the rate of inflation of the head, seat, and foot bladders **60, 62, 64** can be reduced while continuing to run the pump **89** of the air source **79** at an efficient speed.

Referring now to FIGS. **23A-25A**, the support surface **14** is shown on the deck **26** providing lateral rotation therapy. During lateral rotation therapy, the right turn bladders **81, 83** and the left turn bladders **80, 82** are alternately inflated and deflated to rotate a patient about a longitudinal axis of the patient support surface **14**. More specifically, in the illustrative embodiment, the support surface **14** passes through three phases during lateral rotation therapy as shown in FIGS. **23A-25A**. In a first phase, the right and left turn bladders **80-83** are deflated as shown in FIG. **23A**. In a second phase, the right run bladders **81, 83** are inflated while the left turn bladders **80, 82** remain deflated so that a patient supported on the support surface **14** is rotated in a first direction as suggested in FIG. **24A**. In a third phase, the left run bladders **80, 82** are inflated while the right turn bladders **81, 83** are deflated so that a patient supported on the support surface **14** is rotated in a second direction as suggested in FIG. **24A**.

The controller **25** executes a program **4000**, shown in FIG. **26A**, during application of lateral rotation therapy shown in FIGS. **23A-25A**. In a step **4002**, the controller **25** receives a request for lateral rotation therapy from the user interface **72**. Then, in a step **4004**, the controller **25** inflates the right turn bladders **81, 83** by engaging the air source **79** as a blower and adjusting the valve box **45** to couple the air source **79** to the right turn bladders **81, 83** as shown in FIG.

**24A**. Because of the inflated right turn bladders **81, 83**, a patient on the support surface **14** is rotated as suggested in FIG. **24A**.

After inflation of the right turn bladders **80, 82**, the controller **25** passively deflates the right turn bladders **81, 83** by opening the vent valve **97** included in the valve box **45** in a step **4006** as shown in FIG. **26A**. The controller **25** closes the vent valve **97** and opens the bleed valve **85** in a step **4008** before engaging the air source **79** to actively deflate (vacuum) the right turn bladders **80, 82** in a step **4010**. When all turn bladders **80-83** are again deflated, the controller **25** closes the bleed valve **85** and disengages the air source **79** in a step **4012**.

In a step **4014**, the controller **25** inflates the left turn bladders **82, 84** by engaging the air source **79** as a blower and adjusting the valve box **45** to couple the air source **79** to the left turn bladders **80, 82** as shown in FIG. **25A**. Because of the inflated left turn bladders **80, 82, 83**, a patient on the support surface **14** is rotated as suggested in FIG. **26A**.

After inflation of the left turn bladders **81, 83**, the controller **25** passively deflates the left turn bladders **80, 82** by opening the vent valve **97** included in the valve box **45** in a step **4016** as shown in FIG. **26A**. The controller **25** closes the vent valve **97** and opens the bleed valve **85** in a step **4018** before engaging the air source **79** to actively deflate (vacuum) the left turn bladders **81, 83** in a step **4020**. When all turn bladders **80-83** are again deflated, the controller **25** closes the bleed valve **85** and disengages the air source **79** in a step **4022**. The controller **25** then determines if the requested lateral rotation therapy cycle is complete (timed out/turned off) in a step **4024**. If the lateral rotation therapy is not complete, the controller **25** loops back and repeats steps **4002-4022**. By opening the bleed valve **85** and actively deflating the turn bladders during lateral rotation therapy, the controller **25** may avoid overheating and/or overwork of the pump **84** of the air source **79**. Additionally, opening the bleed valve **85** may allow for a slower predetermined deflation rate.

Referring now to FIGS. **27A-29A**, the support surface **14** is coupled to the patient support apparatus **12** by a plurality of lugs **130-135** received in corresponding lug-receiver apertures **136-141**. A first pair of lugs **130, 131** is coupled to the head-end section **92** of the lower ticking **90** along the head end **65** of the support surface **14**. The first pair of lugs **130, 131** is received in a corresponding pair of keyhole slots **136, 137** formed in the head-deck section **30** of the deck **26** as suggested in FIGS. **17A-19A**. A second pair of lugs **132, 133** is coupled to the foot-end section **94** of the lower ticking **90** along the foot end **66** of the support surface **14**. The second pair of lugs **132, 133** are received in a corresponding pair of keyhole slots **138, 139** formed in the foot-deck section **36** of the deck **26** as suggested in FIGS. **27A-29A**. A third pair of lugs **134, 135** is coupled to the ticking **90** between the head end **65** and the foot end **66** of the support surface **14**. The third pair of lugs **130, 131** is received in a corresponding pair of notches **140, 141** formed in the seat-deck section **32** of the deck **26** as suggested in FIGS. **27A-29A**.

As suggested in FIG. **27AA**, each lug includes a stem **142** and a ball **144** coupled to the stem and spaced apart from the lower ticking **90**. The stems **142** extend through the deck **26** and the balls **144** are trapped below the deck **26** by the lug-receiver apertures **136-141** when the support surface **14** is mounted on the patient support apparatus **12**.

In the illustrative embodiment, the keyhole slots **136, 137, 138, 139** have a wide portion **146** and a narrow portion **148**



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as shown in FIGS. 27BA and 27CA. The wide portions 146 are illustratively located inwardly of the narrow portions 148 as shown in FIG. 29A.

Referring again to FIGS. 27A-29A, the support surface 14 includes a trunk 150 extending downwardly from the foot-end section 94 of the lower ticking 90 as shown in FIG. 27A. The seat-deck section 32 is formed to include a channel 152 extending downwardly toward the floor underlying the bed 10 and arranged to receive the trunk 150 of the support surface 14 as suggested in FIGS. 27A-29A. The trunk 150 includes air lines and communication lines for coupling the controller 25 and the air source 79 to the support surface 14 as shown in FIG. 2AA.

Turning now to FIG. 30A, the support surface 14 is shown with the topper 86, the fire barrier 88, and the bladders 42 removed to expose the foam shell 40 and valve box 45 inside the lower ticking 90. The foam shell 40 illustratively includes a head shell 160 and a seat shell 162 as shown in FIGS. 3A and 20A. The head shell 160 is formed to include a left channel 164 and a right channel 166 arranged to extend along the sides of the support surface 14 to provide a path for air and communication lines to pass from the valve box 45 along the interior of the support surface 14. The seat shell 162 is formed to include a line aperture 165 extending through the seat shell 162 to allow air and communication lines inside the support surface 14 to be connected with the trunk 150 of the support surface 14. Additionally, the seat shell 162 is formed to include a left channel 168 and a right channel 170 arranged to extend along the sides of the support surface 14 to provide a path for air and communication lines to pass from the line aperture 165 along the interior of the support surface 14 toward the head end 65 and the foot end 66 of the support surface 14.

Referring now to FIGS. 21A and 22A, the foot-support bladder 64 illustratively includes a plurality of cells 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186 that cooperate to form a left rail section 172, a right rail section 174, and a central section 176. The left and the right rail sections 172, 174 of the foot-support bladder 64 have a substantially similar cross-sectional area as shown in FIGS. 21A, 22A. However, the central section 176 has a diminishing cross-sectional area moving toward the foot end 66 of the support surface 14 as suggested in FIGS. 21A and 22A. The result of the diminishing cross-sectional area is the formation of a space 175 formed under a portion of the central section 176 that allows for bucking of the foot-support bladder 64 when a patient's heel is supported on the central section 176. Buckling of the cells 181-186 adds the surface area of the foot-support bladder 64 in contact with the heel and foot of a patient. Therefore, the local pressure on the skin is reduced as the patient's feet are partially immersed in the foot-support bladder 64.

Referring back to FIG. 1A, the patient support apparatus 12 includes siderails 71, 73 coupled to the seat-deck section 32 and headrails 75, 77 coupled to the head-deck section 30. The patient support apparatus 12 also includes a headboard 19 coupled to the upper frame 18 and a removable footboard 37 coupled to the foot-deck section 36. The controller 25 is configured to move the bed 10 to the chair-egress configuration only if the footboard 37 is removed from the foot-deck section 36. If the footboard 37 is not removed and a user requests the chair-egress configuration, an instructional screen appears on the user interface 74 suggesting that the caregiver remove the footboard 37.

The user interface 68 is a push-button panel coupled to an inner side of the siderail 71 included in the patient support apparatus 12. The user interface 70 is a push-button panel

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pivotably coupled to an outer side of the siderail 73 included in the patient support apparatus 12. The user interface 72 is a push-button panel coupled to an outer side of the headrail 77. The user interface 74 is a touch screen graphical user interface coupled to the outer side of the side rail 73.

Turning now to FIG. 33A, an alternative support surface 214 for use with the patient support apparatus 12 is shown. The support surface 214 has a head end 215, a foot end 216, a left side 217 and a right side 218 as shown in FIGS. 23A and 24A. The support surface 214 illustratively includes an outer ticking 290, an interior cushion 250, and a pair of frame straps 291, 293 as shown in FIG. 35A. The outer ticking 290 encases the interior cushion 250 as shown in FIG. 34A. The interior cushion 250 supports a patient lying on the support surface 214. Both the outer ticking 290 and the interior cushion 250 are configured to accommodate movement of the deck 26 from the flat position (shown in FIG. 6A) to the fully-inclined position (shown in FIG. 8A) without including an inflatable fill bladder.

The outer ticking 290 illustratively includes a head-end section 292, a foot-end section 294, and an elastic section 296 coupled to the head-end section 292 and the foot-end section 294 as shown in FIGS. 23A-25A. The elastic section 296 is configured to allow expansion of a bottom side 295 of the support surface 214 to accommodate formation of the gap G2 between the deck sections 30, 32 when the deck 26 of the patient support apparatus 12 is repositioned as suggested in FIGS. 6A-8A. In some embodiments, the outer ticking 290 may include a plurality of expandable folds similar to the expandable folds 96 described herein in place of the elastic section 296.

Turning now to FIG. 36A, the interior cushion 250 illustratively includes a top pad 252, a head pad 254, an air pad 256, a knee-joint pad assembly 258, a foot pad 260, an expandable bottom pad 262, and a pair of side bolsters 264, 266. The top pad 252, the head pad 254, the knee-joint pad assembly 258, the foot pad 260, the expandable bottom pad 262, and the side bolsters 264, 266 are made from foam. The air pad 256 includes a plurality of sealed air cells 270 each containing a foam pad 272.

The top pad 252 forms a portion of a top surface 268 of the cushion 250 and is arranged to extend from the head end 215 of the surface 214 toward the foot end 216 of the patient support surface 214 as shown in FIGS. 25A and 26A. The head pad 254 underlies the top pad 252 and is arranged to extend from the head end 215 of the patient support surface 214 toward the foot end 216 of the surface 214. The air pad 256 underlies the top pad 252 and extends from the head pad 254 toward the foot end 216 of the surface 214. The knee-joint pad assembly 258 also underlies the top pad 252 and a portion of the foot pad 260. The knee-joint pad assembly 258 extends between the air pad 256 and the foot pad 260.

The expandable bottom pad 262 forms a portion of a bottom surface 269 of the cushion 250 and underlies the top pad 252, the head pad 254, the air pad 256, the knee-joint pad assembly 258, a portion of the foot pad 260 and the side bolsters 264, 266 as shown in FIGS. 25A and 26A. The expandable bottom pad 262 extends from the head end 215 of the surface 214 toward the foot end 216 of the surface 214. The side bolsters 264, 266 underlie the top pad 252 and a portion of the foot pad 260. The side bolsters 264, 266 further extend from the head end 215 of the surface 214 toward the foot end 216 of the surface 214 along the left and right sides 217, 218, respectively, of the surface 214.

The knee-joint pad assembly 258 illustratively includes a knee block 274, a first knee wedge 276, and a second knee



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wedge 278 as shown in FIG. 36A. The knee wedges 276, 278 underlie the knee block 274 and cooperate to provide a joint between the air pad 256 and the foot pad 260 to facilitate bending of the surface 214 when the foot deck section 36 pivots relative to the thigh deck section 34 of the deck 26 as suggested in FIG. 1A.

The foot pad 260 forms a portion of the top and bottom surfaces 268, 269 of the cushion 250 as shown in FIGS. 25A and 26A. The foot pad 260 is formed to include a plurality of perforations 279 extending from the top surface 268 to the bottom surface 269 of the cushion 250. The perforations 279 expand to allow extension of the foot pad 260 when the foot deck section 36 is extended and to allow retraction of the foot pad 260 when the foot deck section 36 is retracted. The perforations 279 may also reduce interface pressure between a patient's feet and the surface 214 to reduce the risk of pressure ulcer formation on the patient's feet.

The expandable bottom pad 262 includes a perforated portion 280 and a solid portion 282 as shown in FIG. 36A. The perforated portion 280 extends from the head end 215 of the surface 214 toward the foot end 216 of the surface 214 to overlie the head deck section 30 of the deck 26 when the surface 214 is mounted on the patient support apparatus 12. The solid portion 282 extends from the perforated portion 280 toward the foot end 216 of the surface 214 to overlie the seat deck section 32 of the deck 26.

The perforated portion 280 of the expandable bottom pad 262 is formed to include a plurality of perforations 285 as shown in FIG. 36A. The perforations 285 extend through the expandable bottom pad 262 from the bottom surface 269 of the cushion 250 toward the top surface 268 of the cushion 250. The perforations 285 expand during movement of the deck 26 from the flat position (shown in FIG. 6A) to the fully-inclined position (shown in FIG. 8A) so that the gap G2 formed between the head deck section 30 and the seat deck section 32 is covered. Thus, the surface 214 is prevented from buckling or bunching into the gap G2 when the head deck section 30 moves away from the seat deck section 32.

Each of the side bolsters 264, 266 is formed to include a plurality of top-side slits 286 and bottom-side slits 288 as shown in FIG. 36A. The top-side slits 286 extend from a top side 287 of the bolsters 264, 266 toward a bottom side 269 of the bolsters 264, 266. The bottom-side slits 288 extend from the bottom side 269 toward the top side 267 of the bolsters 264, 266. In operation, the top-side slits 286 and the bottom-side slits 288 expand during movement of the deck 26 from the flat position to the fully-inclined position.

The patient support surface 214 also includes a plurality of lugs 231-234 configured to be received in corresponding lug-receiver apertures 136-139 included in the deck 26 of the patient support apparatus 12. A first pair of lugs 231, 232 is coupled to the head-end section 292 of the ticking 290 and to the expandable bottom pad 262 of the cushion 250 along the head end 215 of the support surface 214. The first pair of lugs 231, 232 is configured to be received in the corresponding pair of keyhole slots 136, 137 formed in the head-deck section 30 of the deck 26 shown in FIG. 27A. A second pair of lugs 233, 234 is coupled to the foot-end section 294 of the ticking 290 and to the foot pad 260 along the foot end 216 of the support surface 214. The second pair of lugs 233, 234 are received in the corresponding pair of keyhole slots 138, 139 formed in the foot-deck section 36 of the deck 26 shown in FIG. 27A.

Turning now to FIGS. 37A-39A, an overlay 310 adapted for use with the patient support system 10 is shown. The overlay 310 illustratively includes a head portion 312, a foot

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portion 314, and an expandable portion 316 arranged between the head portion 312 and the foot portion 314. The overlay 310 also has a low-friction underside 318 that engages the top side of the patient support surface 14. In the illustrative embodiment, the expandable portion 316 includes a plurality of expandable folds 320 but in other embodiments may be an elastic material.

In operation, the expandable portion 316 of the overlay 310 expands during movement of the deck 26 from the flat position (shown in FIG. 37A) to the fully-inclined position (shown in FIG. 39A). Thus, the overlay 310 operates to further support a patient over the gaps G1 and gap G2 formed in the deck 26 and the surface 14. Further, the low-friction surface 318 of the overlay 310 is allowed to slide slightly relative to the surface 14 as suggested by arrow 321 thereby relieving additional shear stresses that might be applied to a patient's skin during movement from the flat position to the fully-inclined position.

Referring now to FIG. 40A, an alternative support surface 414 is shown. The support surface 414 is substantially similar to the support surface 214 shown in FIGS. 33A-36A and described herein. Accordingly, similar reference numbers in the 400 series indicate features that are common between the support surface 414 and the support surface 214. Thus, the description of the support surface 214 is hereby incorporated by reference to apply to the support surface 414, except in instances when it conflicts with the specific description and drawings of the support surface 414.

Unlike the support surface 214, the support surface 414 includes an interior cushion 450 having a torso pad 452 and a foot pad 560 as shown in FIG. 40A. The torso pad 452 has a head section 497, a seat section 498, and an expandable section 499. The expandable section 499 is illustratively a serpentine foam band arranged to interconnect the head section 497 and the seat section 498. The expandable section 499 expands when the head section 498 moves with the head-deck section 30 of the patient support apparatus 12 during incline of the head-deck section 30 to fill the gap G formed between the seat-deck section 32 and the head-deck section 30.

Referring now to FIG. 41A, an alternative support surface 514 is shown. The support surface 514 is substantially similar to the support surface 214 shown in FIGS. 33A-36A and described herein. Accordingly, similar reference numbers in the 500 series indicate features that are common between the support surface 514 and the support surface 214. Thus, the description of the support surface 214 is hereby incorporated by reference to apply to the support surface 514, except in instances when it conflicts with the specific description and drawings of the support surface 514.

Unlike the support surface 214, the support surface 514 includes an interior cushion 550 having a torso pad 552 and a foot pad 560 as shown in FIG. 41A. The torso pad 552 has a head section 597, a seat section 598, and an expandable section 599. The expandable section 599 is illustratively a honeycombed foam section arranged to interconnect the head section 597 and the seat section 598. The expandable section 599 expands when the head section 598 moves with the head-deck section 30 of the patient support apparatus 12 during incline of the head-deck section 30 to fill the gap G formed between the seat-deck section 32 and the head-deck section 30.

Although certain illustrative embodiments have been described in detail above, variations and modifications exist



within the scope and spirit of this disclosure as described and as defined in the following claims.

#### Part B

#### FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

A patient support system includes a scale system, an air system, and a lift system. The patient support system also includes a control system configured to graphically communicate information about the scale system, the air system, and the lift system to a user.

#### BACKGROUND

The present disclosure is related to patient support systems and methods of using patient support systems. Specifically, the present disclosure is related to the patient support systems including user interfaces that communicate information to a user and that receive instructions from the user.

Some modern patient support systems include user interfaces for communicating operational information about the patient support system to a user. Some operational information may be unintelligible for inexperienced users.

#### SUMMARY

The present application discloses one or more of the features recited in the appended claims and/or the following features which, alone or in any combination, may comprise patentable subject matter:

According to the present disclosure, a patient support system may include a patient support apparatus and a control system. The patient support apparatus may include a base, a deck, and a scale. The deck may include a head-deck section movable relative to the base and a deck sensor configured to detect a head-deck position corresponding to the position of the head-deck section. The scale may be coupled to the deck and configured to detect the weight of a patient supported on the deck. The control system may include a user interface and a controller coupled to the deck sensor, the scale, and the user interface.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to display an icon including a first portion that graphically indicates if the head-deck section of the patient support apparatus is in one of a set of predetermined head-deck positions that allow an accurate weight of the patient to be detected by the scale. The icon may graphically indicate which direction the head-deck section should be moved to assume one of the predetermined head-deck positions.

In some embodiments, the deck may include a foot-deck section movable relative to the base. The deck sensor may be configured to detect a foot-deck position corresponding to the position of the foot-deck section. The icon may include a second portion that graphically indicates if the foot-deck section of the patient support apparatus is in one of a set of predetermined foot-deck positions that allow an accurate weight of the patient to be detected by the scale.

In some embodiments, the base may include a lower frame adapted to engage a floor, an upper frame coupled to the deck to support the deck above the floor, and a lift system coupled to the lower frame and to the upper frame. The lift system may be configured to move the upper frame relative to the lower frame. The icon may include a third portion that graphically indicates if the upper frame of the base is in one

of a set of predetermined frame positions that allow an accurate weight of the patient to be detected by the scale.

In some embodiments, the icon may include an illustration of the patient support apparatus and a first graphic indicator associated with the head-deck section. The first graphic indicator may be displayed in a first color if the head-deck section is in one of the set of predetermined head-deck positions and may be displayed in a second color if the head-deck section is not in one of the set of predetermined head-deck positions.

In some embodiments, the icon includes a first directional indicator associated with the head-deck section showing a direction to move the head-deck section toward the set of predetermined head-deck positions. The directional indicator may be an arrow.

In some embodiments, the base may include a lower frame adapted to engage a floor, an upper frame coupled to the deck to support the deck above the floor, and a lift system coupled to the lower frame and to the upper frame. The lift system may be configured to move the upper frame relative to the lower frame. The icon may include a second graphic indicator associated with the upper frame and a second directional indicator associated with the upper frame. The second graphic indicator may be displayed in a first color if the upper frame is in one of the set of predetermined frame positions and may be displayed in a second color if the upper frame is not in one of the set of predetermined frame positions. The second directional indicator associated with the upper deck may show a direction to move the upper frame toward the set of predetermined frame positions.

In some embodiments, the deck may include a second deck section movable relative to the base. The deck sensor may be configured to detect a second-deck position corresponding to the position of the second deck section. The icon may include a third graphic indicator associated with the second deck section and a third directional indicator associated with the second deck section. The third graphic indicator may be displayed in a first color if the second deck section is in one of the set of predetermined second-deck positions and may be displayed in a second color if the second deck section is not in one of the set of predetermined second deck positions. The third directional indicator associated with the second deck section may show a direction to move the second deck toward the set of predetermined second deck positions.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a patient support system may include a patient support apparatus and a control system. The patient support apparatus may include a base, a deck, and an air source. The deck may include a head-deck section movable relative to the base and a deck sensor configured to detect a head-deck position corresponding to the position of the head-deck section. The air source may be configured to provide pressurized therapeutic air to a patient support surface mounted on the patient support apparatus. The control system may include a user interface and a controller coupled to the deck sensor, the air source, and the user interface.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to display an icon graphically indicating if the head-deck section of the patient support apparatus is in one of a set of predetermined head-deck positions that allow a pressurized air therapy to be applied to a patient. The icon may graphically indicate which direction the head-deck section should be moved to assume one of the predetermined head-deck positions.

In some embodiments, the deck may include a foot-deck section movable relative to the base. The deck sensor may be



configured to detect a foot-deck position corresponding to the position of the foot-deck section. The icon may graphically indicate if the foot-deck section of the patient support apparatus is in one of a set of predetermined foot-deck positions that allow a pressurized air therapy to be applied to a patient.

In some embodiments, the icon may include an illustration of the patient support apparatus and a first graphic indicator associated with a representation of the head-deck section included in the illustration of the patient support apparatus. The first graphic indicator may be displayed in a first color if the head-deck section is in one of the set of predetermined head-deck positions and may be displayed in a second color if the head-deck section is not in one of the set of predetermined head-deck positions. The graphic indicator may be wedge-shaped and may extend between the representation of the head-deck section and a representation of the base included in the illustration of the patient support apparatus. The icon may include a first directional indicator associated with the representation of the head-deck section showing a direction to move the head-deck section toward the set of predetermined head-deck positions.

In some embodiments, the patient support apparatus may include a siderail movable between a lowered position and a raised position. A siderail portion of the illustration may be displayed in a first color if the siderail is in a predetermined position that allows a pressurized air therapy to be applied to a patient and is displayed in a second color if the siderail is not in the predetermined siderail position.

In some embodiments, the deck may include a second deck section movable relative to the base. The deck sensor may be configured to detect a second-deck position corresponding to the position of the second deck section. The icon may include a second graphic indicator associated with the second deck section and a second directional indicator associated with the second deck section. The second graphic indicator may be displayed in a first color if the second deck section is in one of a set of predetermined second-deck positions that allow a pressurized air therapy to be applied to a patient and may be displayed in a second color if the second deck section is not in one of the set of predetermined second deck positions. The second directional indicator associated with the second deck section may show a direction to move the second deck toward the set of predetermined second deck positions.

According to another aspect of the present disclosure, a patient support system may include a patient support apparatus and a control system. The patient support apparatus having a head end, a foot end, a left side, and a right side. The patient support apparatus may include a lower frame adapted to engage a floor, an upper frame supported over the lower frame, a lift system coupled to the lower frame and to the upper frame, and an obstruction sensor configured to detect obstructions between the lower frame and the upper frame. The control system may include a user interface and a controller coupled to the obstruction sensor, the air source, and the user interface.

In some embodiments, the controller may be configured to display an icon graphically indicating if an obstruction is detected by the obstruction sensor and indicating a location of the obstruction. The icon may include an illustration of the patient support apparatus and a first graphic indicator associated with one of the head end, the foot end, the left side, and the right side of the patient support apparatus.

In some embodiments, the first graphic indicator may be arranged along one of the head end, the foot end, the left side

and the right side of the illustration of the patient support apparatus to indicate the location of a first obstruction.

In some embodiments, the icon may include a first directional indicator associated with the first graphic indicator arranged to indicate the location of the obstruction. The directional indicator may be an arrow overlying the first graphic indicator.

In some embodiments, first graphic indicator may be rectangular. The first graphic indicator may be displayed in one of yellow and red.

In some embodiments, the icon may include a second graphic indicator arranged along one of the head end, the foot end, the left side and the right side of the illustration of the patient support apparatus to indicate the location of a second obstruction. The icon may include a first arrow overlying the first graphic indicator and a second arrow overlying the second graphic indicator.

Additional features, which alone or in combination with any other feature(s), including those listed above and those listed in the claims, may comprise patentable subject matter and will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon consideration of the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments exemplifying the best mode of carrying out the invention as presently perceived.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A patient support system **10** illustratively includes a patient support apparatus (sometimes called a bed frame) **12**, a patient support surface (sometimes called a mattress) **14**, and a control system **16** integrated into the patient support apparatus **12** as shown in FIG. **1B**. The patient support apparatus **12** illustratively includes a scale system **18** configured to weigh a patient on the patient support apparatus **12**, an air system **20** configured to provide pressurized air to rotation therapy bladders **24** included in the patient support surface **14**, and a lift system **22** configured to raise and lower the patient support surface **14** relative to a floor **11** as shown in FIGS. **1B** and **2B**.

The control system **16** is coupled to each of the systems **18**, **20**, **22** and is coupled to a user interface **25** as shown in FIG. **2B**. The user interface **25** is illustratively a touch-screen display mounted on a siderail **38** of the patient support apparatus **12** as shown in FIGS. **1B** and **2B**. The control system **16** is configured to display icons on the user interface **25** as suggested in FIGS. **8B**, **16B**, and **17B-19B** to indicate to a user an action that should be taken in order to enable one of the systems **18**, **20**, **22**.

More specifically, the control system **16** displays an icon **241** (shown in FIG. **8B**) indicating how to rearrange components of the patient support apparatus **12** in order to allow the scale system **18** to take an accurate reading. Also, the control system **16** displays an icon **341** (shown in FIG. **16B**) indicating how to rearrange components of the patient support apparatus **12** to allow the rotation therapy bladders **24** included in the patient support surface **14** to effectively provide lateral rotation therapy (CLRT). Finally, the control system **16** displays an icon **411** (shown in FIGS. **17B-19B**) indicating which side of the patient support apparatus **12** is blocked by an obstruction that prevents the lift system **22** from lowering the patient support surface **14**.

Referring again to FIG. **1B**, the patient support apparatus **12** includes a base **34** and a deck **36** that support the patient support surface **14** above the floor **11**. The base **34** is configured to raise and lower the deck **36** relative to the floor **11** to raise and lower the patient support surface **14** relative to the floor **11**. The deck **36** is articulatable and may be



reconfigured to support a patient on the patient support surface **14** in a variety of positions, for example in a lie-flat position or a sit-up position (shown in FIG. 1B). The patient support apparatus **12** also includes siderails **38** and headrails **40** coupled to the deck **36** to block a patient from accidentally rolling off of the patient support system **10**.

The base **34** illustratively includes a lower frame **42** and an upper frame **44** as shown in FIGS. 1B and 2B. Additionally, the base **34** includes the scale system **18**, the air system **20**, the lift system **22**, and lift system sensors **45** as shown diagrammatically in FIG. 2B. The scale system **18** is illustratively coupled between the upper frame **44** and the deck **36** to weight a patient on the patient support surface **14**. The lift system **22** is illustratively coupled between the lower frame **42** and the upper frame **44** to raise and lower the upper frame **44** relative to the lower frame **42**. The lift system sensors **21** illustratively include position sensors **47** and obstruction sensors **49** as shown in FIG. 1B. The air system **20** is pneumatically coupled to the rotation therapy bladders **24** (along with other inflatable bladders) included in the support surface **14**.

The scale system **18** is illustratively made up of load cells coupled between the upper frame **44** and the deck **36** as suggested in FIG. 2B. The load cells are configured to detect the weight applied by a patient on the patient support system **10** when the patient support apparatus **12** is in one of a predetermined set of positions. However, the load cells may not be able to detect an accurate weight if the patient support apparatus **12** moved outside the predetermined set of positions. For example, when the patient support apparatus moves to a chair configuration (not shown) the load cells are unable to accurately detect a patient's weight. For this reason, the control system **16** is configured to indicate to a user trying to use the scale system **18** if the patient support apparatus **12** is out of position and how to move the patient support apparatus **12** to a position in which the scale system **18** can detect patient weight accurately as suggested in FIGS. 5B-12B.

The air system **20** illustratively includes an air source such as a blower, compressor, or the like housed in the lower frame **42** as suggested in FIG. 1B. In operation, the air system **20** provides pressurized air to the rotation therapy bladders **24** to rotate a patient supported on the patient support surface **14** about a longitudinal axis **14A** of the patient support surface **14**. However, the rotation therapy bladders **24** may not be able to effectively rotate a patient if the patient support apparatus **12** moved outside a predetermined set of positions. For example, when the patient support apparatus moves to a chair configuration (not shown) the rotation bladders do not underlie a patient and are unable to effectively rotate a patient to provide lateral rotation therapy (rocking a patient back and forth about the axis **14A**). For this reason, the control system **16** is configured to indicate to a user trying to use the air system **20** and the rotation therapy bladders **24** if the patient support apparatus **12** is out of position and how to move the patient support apparatus **12** to a position in which the air system **20** and the rotation therapy bladders **24** can effectively rotate a patient as shown in FIGS. 13B-16B.

The lift system **22** illustratively includes lift arms **61**, **62**, **63**, **64** that pivot relative to the lower frame **42** and the upper frame **44** to raise and lower the upper frame **44** relative to the lower frame **42** as shown in FIG. 1B. The obstruction sensors **49** included in the lift system sensors **45** are configured to detect the location of any obstructions present between the lower frame **42** and the upper frame **44**. When the obstruction sensors **49** detect an obstruction between the

lower frame **42** and the upper frame **44**, the control system **16** is configured to disallow any downward movement of the upper frame **44** that might result in a collision with the detected obstruction. The control system **16** is further configured to indicate to a user where the detected obstruction is located relative to the patient support apparatus **12**. More specifically, the control system **16** is configured to indicate which side of the patient support apparatus **12** corresponds to the detected obstruction to direct a user to that side for removal of the obstruction as shown in FIGS. 17B-19B. In the illustrative embodiment, the control system **16** may indicate an obstruction detected along a head end **71**, a foot end **72**, a left side **73**, or a right side **74** of the patient support system **10**.

The deck **36** illustratively includes a head-deck section **46**, a seat-deck section **48**, a thigh-deck section **50**, and a foot-deck section **52** as shown in FIGS. 1B and 2B. The head-deck section **46** is mounted to the upper frame **44** to pivot about an axis relative to the seat-deck section **48** and to slide relative to the seat-deck section **48** and the upper frame **44** as described in U.S. Publication Nos. US 2010/0122415 A1 and US 2012/0005832 A1, both incorporated by reference herein in their entirety, except as they are inconsistent with the present disclosure. The seat-deck section **48** is coupled to the upper frame **44** to move with the upper frame **44**. The thigh-deck section **50** is coupled to the seat-deck section **48** to pivot relative to the seat-deck section **48**. The foot-deck section **52** is coupled to the thigh-deck section **50** to pivot relative to the thigh-deck section **50**. The foot-deck section **52** is also extendable and retractable to lengthen or shorten the deck **36** as desired by a caregiver or to accommodate repositioning of the deck **36**.

In addition to the deck sections, the deck **36** illustratively includes deck actuators **54** and deck sensors **56** as shown diagrammatically in FIG. 2B. The deck actuators **54** are coupled to the head-deck section **46**, the thigh-deck section **50**, and the foot-deck section **52** to move the deck sections **46**, **50**, **52**. The deck actuators **54** are illustratively electric motors, pneumatic pistons, and/or the like. The deck sensors **56** are coupled to each of the deck sections **46**, **48**, **50**, **52** and are configured to determine the position of the deck sections **46**, **48**, **50**, **52**.

The control system **16** illustratively includes a controller **60**, the user interface **25**, and user inputs **66**, **68**, **70** as shown in FIGS. 1B and 2B. The controller **60** is illustratively coupled to the scale system **18**, the air system **20**, the lift system **22**, the user interface **25**, the lift system sensors **45**, the deck actuators **54**, the deck sensors **56**, and the user inputs **66**, **68**, **70** as shown diagrammatically in FIG. 2B. The controller **60** includes a processor **76** and a memory **78** coupled to the processor **76**. The memory **78** stores instructions to be executed by the processor **76**.

Referring now to FIG. 3B, the user input **68** includes a battery level indicator **99** and a plurality of buttons **101-116**. Buttons **101-116** are operable by a caregiver to reconfigure the patient support apparatus **12** by communicating with the controller **60** to operate the deck actuators **54**, the lift system **22**, and the air system **20**. Specifically, the user input **68** includes the following buttons:

- Chair-egress button **101** for reconfiguring the patient support apparatus **12** to a chair-egress configuration,
- Return-to-flat button **102** for reconfiguring the patient support apparatus **12** from a non-flat configuration (such as chair-egress) to a flat position,
- Trendelenberg button **103** for reconfiguring the patient support apparatus **12** to a Trendelenberg configuration,



Reverse-Trendelenberg button **104** for reconfiguring the patient support apparatus **12** to a reverse-Trendelenberg configuration,

Pull-up-in-bed button **105** for flattening the deck **36** and raising the foot end **72** of the deck **36** above the head end **71** of the deck **36** to assist a caregiver pulling a patient up in the patient support apparatus **12**,

Foot-raise button **106** for raising the foot-deck section **52** as suggested by the icon on the foot-raise button **106**,

Foot-lower button **107** for lowering the foot-deck section **52** as suggested by the icon on the foot-lower button **107**,

Foot-extend button **108** for extending the foot-deck section **52**,

Foot-retract button **109** for retracting the foot-deck section **52**,

Head-deck incline button **110** for increasing the incline of the head-deck section **46** by pivoting the head-deck section **46** relative to the seat-deck section **48** and sliding the head-deck section **46** relative to the seat-deck section **48** and the upper frame **44**,

Head-deck decline button **111** for decreasing the incline of the head-deck section **46**,

Thigh-deck incline button **112** for increasing the incline of the thigh-deck section **50**,

Thigh-deck decline button **113** for decreasing the incline of the thigh-deck section **50**,

Upper-frame raise button **114** for lifting the upper frame **44** relative to the lower frame **42**,

Upper-frame lower button **115** for lowering the upper frame **44** relative to the lower frame **42**, and

Unlock button **116** for activating the functions of buttons **101-115** in response to holding down unlock button **116** to prevent unwanted activation of buttons **101-113**.

Referring to FIG. **4B**, the user input **70** includes a plurality of buttons **117-124**. Buttons **117-124** are operable by a caregiver to reconfigure the patient support apparatus **12** by communicating with the controller **60** to operate the deck actuators **54**, the lift system **22**, and the air system **20**. Specifically, the user input **70** includes the following buttons:

Side-egress button **117** for reconfiguring the patient support apparatus **12** to a side-egress configuration,

Return-to-rest button **118** for returning the patient support apparatus **12** to a resting configuration from the side-egress configuration,

Head-deck incline button **119** for increasing the incline of the head-deck section **46** by pivoting the head-deck section **46** relative to the seat-deck section **48** and sliding the head-deck section **46** relative to the seat-deck section **48** and the upper frame **44**,

Head-deck decline button **120** for decreasing the incline of the head-deck section **46**,

Thigh-deck incline button **121** for increasing the incline of the thigh-deck section **50**,

Thigh-deck decline button **122** for decreasing the incline of the thigh-deck section **50**,

Upper-frame raise button **123** for lifting the upper frame **44** relative to the lower frame **42**, and

Upper-frame lower button **124** for lowering the upper frame **44** relative to the lower frame **42**.

Referring now to FIGS. **5B-12B**, screens associated with a user operating the scale system **18** are shown. In FIG. **5B**, a home screen **200** that is displayed by the control system **16** on the user interface **25** is shown. The home screen **200** includes an icon **202** showing a dynamic representation of the patient support system **10**, a plurality of alert icons **204**,

a home button **206**, and a menu of selectable screen buttons **208**. The dynamic representation **202** of the patient support system **10** is adjusted to show the condition of the system **10** including the head-angle of the head-deck section **46**, operations of the support surface **14**, and any therapies being applied by the support surface **14**. The alert icons **204** are each indicative of a different piece of information about the system **10** and may be pressed to move to an expanded alert screen corresponding to the alert icon. The home button **206** may be pressed on any screen to return to the home screen **200**. The menu of selectable screen buttons **208** may be selected to change screens, rotated by pressing arrows above and below the menu, or rotated by flicking or swiping upwardly or downwardly on the menu to expose additional screen buttons.

To begin operation of the scale system a user presses a scale button **210** included in the menu **208** as suggested in FIG. **5B**. Pressing the scale button **210** causes the control system **16** to display a scale screen **220** shown in FIG. **6B**. On the scale screen **220**, a user can select from a zero button **222** configured to zero the scale, a scale button **224** to request that the scale system **18** record a patient weight, or an options button **226** to launch a screen for adjusting the operation of the scale system **18** (e.g. changing from English to metric units). To request that the scale system **18** record a patient weight, a user presses the scale button **224** as suggested in FIG. **6B**.

If the control system **16** determines that an accurate weight cannot be determined a scale operation screen **230** (shown in FIG. **7B**) is displayed on the user interface **25**, otherwise, a first reminder screen **250** (shown in FIG. **10B**) is displayed. An accurate may not be able to be determined either because the patient support apparatus **12** is not in one of a set of a predetermined positions or because a patient is moving.

The scale operation screen **230** includes a non-verified weight display **232** showing the information available (even though the weight detected may not be accurate), an initial weight display **234**, and a weight trend display **235** as shown in FIG. **7B**. Sometimes, the scale operation screen **230** includes an out of position warning display **236** (if the patient support apparatus **12** is not in one of the set of the predetermined positions approved for scale operation) and an unstable warning display **238** (if the patient is moving).

If a user presses a displayed out of position warning display **236**, as suggested in FIG. **7B**, a recommended position screen **240** is displayed on the user interface **25** by the control system **16**. The recommended position screen **240** includes a graphic icon **241** that indicates which components of the patient support apparatus **12** are causing the out of position fault and indicates how to rearrange the patient support apparatus **12** to be in one of the predetermined positions that would allow accurate weight measurement. The icon **241** includes an illustration **242** of the patient support system **10**, fault indicators **243**, **244**, **245** showing components that are out of position, and directional indicators **246**, **247**, **248** showing how to move the components out of position into position to allow an accurate weight to be detected.

The fault indicators **243**, **244**, **245** are illustratively a head-section indicator **243**, a foot-section indicator **244**, and an upper-frame indicator **245** that are displayed in yellow to indicate that a corresponding component **46**, **52**, **44** is out of position as shown in FIG. **7B**. When the components **46**, **52**, **44** are in a predetermined position that allows accurate weighing of a patient, the corresponding fault indicator **243**, **244**, **245** turns green as shown in FIG. **9B**.



The directional indicators **246**, **247**, **248** are illustratively a head-section arrow **246**, a foot-section arrow **247**, and an upper-frame arrow **248** as shown in FIG. **8B**. Each arrow **246**, **247**, **248** indicates which direction to move the corresponding component **46**, **52**, **44** in order to get the component **46**, **52**, **44** into one of the predetermined set of positions that will allow the scale system **18** to detect an accurate weight. When the components **46**, **52**, **44** are in a predetermined position that allows accurate weighing of a patient, the corresponding directional indicator **246**, **247**, **248** disappears as shown in FIG. **9B**.

Turning now to FIG. **9B**, when the patient support apparatus **12** is moved to a position that will allow an accurate weight to be detected, the fault indicators **243**, **244**, **245** turn green and the directional indicators **246**, **247**, **248** are removed from the icon **241**. A user can then press a continue button **249** to display the first reminder screen **250** shown in FIG. **10B**.

The first reminder screen **250** includes an icon **251** that shows which portions of the patient support system **10** should not be supporting items not supported when the scale system **18** was last zeroed as shown in FIG. **10B**. The icon **251** includes an illustration **252** of the patient support system **10** with the deck **36**, the siderails **38**, and the headrails **40** in yellow to indicate that these components will be weighed with the patient. The illustration **252** also includes a green hook **253** shown coupled to the upper frame **44** of the patient support apparatus **12**. The icon **251** further includes an arrow **254** suggesting that drainage bags (not shown) hung on the yellow components be moved to the green hook **253**. A user can then press a continue button **259** to display a new weight screen **260** shown in FIG. **11B**.

The new weight screen **260** includes a weight display **262** and an initial weight display **264** as shown in FIG. **11B**. A user can reweigh the patient using a reweigh button **265** or cancel recording of the patient weight using a cancel button **267**. If a user is satisfied with the current weight detected and recorded by the scale system **18**, the user can press an accept button **266** to display a second reminder screen **270** as shown in FIG. **12B**. The second reminder screen **270** is similar to the first reminder screen **250** but suggests that the user put items back on the deck **36** and moves drainage bags back to deck hooks via an arrow **274**. The user can then press a close button **279** to return to the home screen **200**.

Referring now to FIGS. **13B-16B**, screens associated with a user operating the air system **20** and rotation bladders **24** to provide lateral rotation therapy is shown. In FIG. **13B**, the home screen **200** is shown with a user pressing a pulmonary therapy button **310** included in the menu **208**. Once the pulmonary therapy button **310** is pressed, the control system **16** displays a main therapy screen **320** on the user interface **25** as shown in FIG. **14B**. The main therapy screen includes a rotation button **322** and a percussion and vibration therapy button **324** as shown in FIG. **14B**. A user pressing the rotation button **322** will advance to a rotation therapy screen **330** as shown in FIG. **15B**.

On the rotation therapy screen **330**, a user can adjust the rate, magnitude of the rotation, and duration of therapy that will be applied to a patient as suggested in FIG. **15B**. Once a set of parameters are selected, a user can press a start button **332** to begin lateral rotation therapy. However, if the patient support apparatus is not in one of a set of predetermined positions in which the rotation bladders **24** are arranged to properly rotate a patient, a could not start CLRT screen **340** will be displayed on the user interface **25** as shown in FIG. **16B**.

The could not start CLRT screen **340** illustratively includes a graphic icon **341** that indicates which components of the patient support apparatus **12** are causing the out of position fault and indicates how to rearrange the patient support apparatus **12** to be in one of the predetermined positions that would the therapy to be applied. The icon **341** includes an illustration **342** of the patient support system **10**, fault indicators **343**, **344**, **345** showing components that are out of position, and directional indicators **346**, **347**, **348** showing how to move the components out of position into position to allow an accurate weight to be detected.

The fault indicators **343**, **344**, **345** are illustratively a head-section indicator **343**, a foot-section indicator **344**, and a siderail indicator **345** that are displayed in yellow to indicate that a corresponding component **46**, **52**, **38** is out of position as shown in FIG. **16B**. When the components **46**, **52**, **38** are in a predetermined position that allows effective therapy to be applied, the corresponding fault indicator **343**, **344**, **345** is no longer colored.

The directional indicators **346**, **347**, **348** are illustratively a head-section arrow **346**, a foot-section arrow **347**, and a siderail arrow **348** as shown in FIG. **16B**. Each arrow **346**, **347**, **348** indicates which direction to move the corresponding component **46**, **52**, **38** in order to get the component **46**, **52**, **38** into one of the predetermined set of positions that will allow therapy to be applied to a patient. When the components **46**, **52**, **38** are in a predetermined position that allows accurate weighing of a patient, the corresponding directional indicator **346**, **347**, **348** disappears. Once all indicators are cleared, a user can press a close button **349** to return to the rotation therapy screen **330** to start the therapy.

Referring now to FIGS. **17B-19B**, a set of warning screens **410** are shown that are displayed by the control system **16** on the user interface if an obstruction is detected between the upper frame **44** and the lower frame **42**. The warning screens **410** each include an icon **411** with an illustration **412** of the patient support system **10**, a fault indicator **414**, and a set of arrows **416**. The fault indicator **414** of each icon **411** is associated with one of the head end **71**, the foot end **72**, the left side **73**, and the right side **74** of the patient support system **10**. A fault indicator **414** is arranged to indicate where obstructions between the lower frame **42** and the upper frame **44** are located so that a user can remove the obstruction to allow the upper frame **44** to be lowered relative to the lower frame **42**. The arrows **416** overlie the fault indicators **414** to further indicate where the obstruction is located.

The warning screens **410** are illustratively displayed when a user tries to lower the upper frame **44** toward the lower frame **42** and the obstruction sensor **49** detects an obstruction between the upper frame **44** and the lower frame **42**. By indicating to a user where an obstruction is located, the user can quickly clear the obstruction to allow lowering of the upper frame **44**. This feature may be helpful when nuisance obstructions such as bed sheets trigger the obstruction sensor **49** and prevent lowering of the upper frame **44**.

Although certain illustrative embodiments have been described in detail above, variations and modifications exist within the scope and spirit of this disclosure as described and as defined in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A patient support system comprising a support surface including a head-support bladder, a seat-support bladder, and a foot-support bladder, an air source coupled to the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot support bladder,



a scale system configured to determine a weight of a patient supported on the support surface, and  
 a controller coupled to the air source and configured to inflate the head-support bladder to a head-bladder egress pressure and to inflate the foot-support bladder to a foot-bladder egress pressure in response to a user pressing a single side-egress button associated with patient exit from the patient support system along a longitudinal side of the support surface that extends from a head end of the support surface to a foot end of the support surface, the head-bladder egress pressure and the foot-bladder egress pressures based, at least in part, on the weight of the patient received by the controller from the scale system associated with the patient support system, wherein the controller is configured to inflate the seat-support bladder to a seat-bladder egress pressure in response to the user pressing the side-egress button, and wherein the controller is configured to inflate the head-support bladder to the head-bladder egress pressure and to inflate the foot-support bladder to the foot-bladder egress pressure before the seat-support bladder is inflated to the seat-bladder egress pressure.

2. The patient support system of claim 1, wherein the seat-bladder egress pressure is based, at least in part, on the weight of the patient associated with the patient support system.

3. The patient support system of claim 1, further comprising a patient support apparatus including a lower frame, an upper frame, and a lift system coupled to the lower frame and the lower frame to raise and lower the upper frame relative to the lower frame.

4. The patient support system of claim 3, wherein the controller is coupled to the lift system and is configured to lower the upper frame relative to the lower frame in response to the user pressing the side-egress button.

5. The patient support system of claim 1, further comprising a patient support apparatus including an articulatable deck that underlies the support surface, the articulatable deck movable between a lie-flat configuration in which a top side of the support surface is generally flat and a plurality of other positions in which the top side of the support surface is not flat.

6. The patient support system of claim 5, wherein the controller is configured to move the articulatable deck to the lie-flat configuration in response to the user pressing the side-egress button.

7. The patient support system of claim 4, wherein the controller is configured to inflate the seat-support bladder to a seat-bladder egress pressure in response to receipt of the side-egress request.

8. The patient support system of claim 7, wherein the seat-bladder egress pressure is based, at least in part, on the weight of the patient associated with the patient support system received by the controller from a scale system associated with the patient support system.

9. The patient support system of claim 7, wherein the controller is configured to inflate the head-support bladder to the head-bladder egress pressure and to inflate the foot-support bladder to the foot-bladder egress pressure before inflating the seat-support bladder to the seat-bladder egress pressure.

10. A patient support system comprising  
 a support surface including a head-support bladder, a seat-support bladder, and a foot-support bladder,  
 an articulatable deck that underlies the support surface,  
 an air source coupled to the head-support bladder, the seat-support bladder, and the foot support bladder,  
 a controller coupled to the air source and configured to inflate the head-support bladder to a head-bladder egress pressure and to inflate the foot-support bladder to a foot-bladder egress pressure in response to receipt of a side-egress request provided by a user pressing a single side-egress button associated with patient exit from the patient support system along a longitudinal side of the support surface that extends from a head end of the support surface to a foot end of the support surface, and

wherein, in response to receipt of the side-egress request, the controller is configured to move the articulatable deck to a lie-flat configuration prior to inflating the head-support bladder to the head-bladder egress pressure and the foot-support bladder to the foot-bladder egress pressure.

11. The patient support system of claim 10, further comprising a patient support apparatus including a lower frame, an upper frame, and a lift system coupled to the lower frame and the lower frame to raise and lower the upper frame relative to the lower frame.

12. The patient support system of claim 11, wherein the controller is coupled to the lift system and is configured to lower the upper frame relative to the lower frame in response to receipt of the side-egress request.

13. The patient support system of claim 10, wherein the head-bladder egress pressure and the foot-bladder egress pressures based, at least in part, on the weight of the patient associated with the patient support system received by the controller from a scale system associated with the patient support system.

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